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UNITS of the Medical Corps in combat areas perform their duties under as much difficulty as any other branch of the service. Here an emergency operation is being performed in a dugout located deep in the jungle of Bougainville Island in the Southwest Pacific. It is dug about four feet below the surface, the sides are built up with sand bags and it is roofed with heavy logs. The entire structure is covered with a pyramidal tent, shielding the occupants from the tropical sun. The patient is not identified, but the doctors are, left to right; Capt. Charles E. Trowland, Baltimore, first assistant surgeon; Sgt. William J. Marsden, New York, scrub nurse; Capt. William G. Watson, Baltimore, chief surgeon; and Capt. Harold C. Shulman, Binghamton, N. Y., anesthetist. This group forms a combat surgical team.

—Signal Corps Photo.

GI's Stuck in U. S. Get Chance for Overseas

WASHINGTON—EM who've been stuck with assignments as overhead personnel in permanent stations for more than a year will be reassigned to new units headed for overseas. Many officers over 38, for whom the Army can't find suitable assignments, will be returned to civilian life.

Number Affected "Considerable"
The War Department made these announcements this week, revealing that the orders have been issued as the result of a restudy of troop requirements for the current year. It was unable to say how many men would be affected, but Secretary of War Stimson said the number is "considerable."

The readjustments were dictated generally by the progressive shift of Army operations from the defensive to the offensive and by the growth of air power. As of Dec. 31, 1943, approximately one-third of the Army's strength was overseas. By the end of this year it is contemplated that two-thirds of the Army will be overseas.

As the movement of troops overseas is accelerated, activities at the

Army's domestic establishments will be curtailed with sharp reductions in administrative and overhead personnel. The Army will no longer need all its present troop housing facilities and it will be necessary to place a number of camps, posts, stations, and other installations on a caretaker basis, and to return many of the civilian installations and facilities which previously had been taken over by the Army.

To carry out this shift of personnel from the defensive to the offensive, from the continental United States to the world's battlefronts, the War Department has ordered that physically qualified enlisted men in all branches of the Army who have served a total of more than 12 months at fixed stations or overhead activities in the United States be reassigned to units or mobile activities ultimately destined for overseas service.

Youngest First

Enlisted men under 30 years of age will be reassigned first, according to their length of service in the United States. Next to be reassigned will be those over 30 years of age, in order of age, youngest first.

The physical standards will be the same as those already prescribed for men earmarked for overseas service. These follow generally the standards for induction into the Army.

The reassignments from overhead to overseas units, however, will not apply to enlisted men who have served in overseas commands at any time since Dec. 1, 1941. Neither will they apply to men possessing highly specialized skills which cannot be utilized fully in any unit destined for overseas.

Replacements for reassigned enlisted men, when necessary, will be made first from civilians, next by Women's Army Corps personnel, then, in order, by men permanently disqualified for overseas service, men who have served overseas, re-

(See TO OVERSEAS, Page 19)

FDR Doesn't Mince Words!

Vote-by-States Bill Branded a 'Fraud'

WASHINGTON—It's a "fraud on the soldiers and sailors and marines now training and fighting"—that's how President Roosevelt this week described the soldier-vote bill which would pass the buck to the states to see to it that servicemen have an opportunity to vote.

The President, in a special message to Congress, endorsed the Lucas-Green bill, which would provide the use of a Federal ballot distributed by the Army and Navy.

Senate Reconsiders

The Senate last week decided to reconsider the soldier-vote question, despite the fact that it has already

passed an emasculated bill which merely calls upon the states to pass necessary legislation. The Senate is now leaning toward the Federal-controlled plan, but it will be the state plan which the House will have before it when it debates the issue early next week.

The bill before the Senate is a compromise plan introduced by Senators Lucas (D., Ill.) and Green (D., R. I.). It would provide for distribution of Federal ballots on which servicemen could write in the name of their choices for President, Vice President, Senator and Representative. But the qualifications of each man to vote would be

decided by the states and each state would decide whether or not to count individual ballots.

States' Rights Preserved

"There is nothing in such a proposed statute which violates the rights of the states," the President said. "The Federal Government merely provides quick machinery for getting the ballots to the troops and back again."

He spoke as the commander in chief of the armed services and "I am sure that I can express their wishes in this matter and their resentment against the discrimination which is being practiced against them."

Mr. Roosevelt called the bill which leaves the question of soldier voting up to the states "a fraud upon the American people. It would not enable any soldier to vote with any greater facility than was provided by Public Law 712, under which only a negligible number of soldiers' votes were cast."

The President said that he had been informed that it would be possible under congressional parliamentary rules, for a soldier's vote bill to be rejected or passed without a roll call. He said he had hesitated to say anything to the Congress on this matter, because the making of these rules is solely within the discretion of the two houses, but he added:

Resentment Seen

"I think there would be widespread resentment on the part of the people of the nation if they were unable to find out how their individual representatives had expressed themselves on this legislation—which goes to the root of citizenship."

Meanwhile, Secretary of War Stimson warned that mail from home for soldiers overseas—"an important morale factor"—will be "seriously curtailed or entirely shut off for a considerable period" if the soldier vote bill is complicated by state ballots.

Stimson's comment was made in a letter to Representative Worley (D., Tex.), chairman of the House Elections Committee. It was the first War Department statement on the states' rights proposal. However, the War Department has said previously that it could not comply with all the different regulations of 48 states regarding voting.

Stimson warned that at present

(See VOTE, Page 19)

Congress Compromises On Mustering-Out Pay

WASHINGTON—GI's will collect from \$100 to \$300 with their discharge papers to tide them over until they become readjusted to civilian life. Congress agreed this week to a compromise mustering-out pay bill and sent it to the President for signature.

The compromise provides smaller payments than those previously agreed to by the Senate and the House. It also retains the adjusted compensation provisions of the Senate bill.

As enacted, the bill will pay:

\$100 to veterans with less than 60 days service, all in the U. S.
\$200 to those with more than 60

days in uniform, all in the U. S.

\$300 to those with service overseas or in Alaska.

The first \$100 will be paid immediately upon discharge. Additional \$100 payments will be made monthly to those who receive the larger amounts.

All servicemen and women under the rank of captain are eligible, except those over 38 who ask to be discharged to take a civilian job, those dishonorably discharged, those whose service has been entirely as students, and those who are to receive retirement pay.

Cost of the program is estimated at \$3 billion. Cost of the World War I bonus, paid long after the war was over, was \$2 billion.

Discharges are now running about 70,000 a month. Those veterans who have already been released from service may receive payments, if they make application to the War or Navy Department within two years. However, if a man receives mustering-out pay once and is later recalled to service, he may not receive it a second time.

Payments are exempt from taxation.

Passing the mustering-out pay act, however, won't end the bonus problem for Congress. Veterans' organizations have warned that the further question of adjusted compensation is still to be solved.

Bond Minimums To Be Raised

WASHINGTON—Effective April 1, no enlisted man can make a Class B allotment for War Bonds for less than \$6.25 a month by order of The Adjutant General.

No new Class B allotment for less than \$6.25 will be accepted, and all allotments for less amount already in effect will be cancelled automatically as soon as payments for full bonds are completed.

If an enlisted man with a Class B allotment of \$3.75 concludes his total for an \$18.75 bond in March, no further monthly deduction of \$3.75 will be made from his pay in April.

But if his March pay started the accumulation of \$3.75 amounts toward an \$18.75 bond, then that allotment will continue in effect through July when the bond payment is complete.

Jeep, Pyle, Red Cross Girl Top Discoveries

WASHINGTON—"Three great discoveries in this war are the jeep, the Red Cross girl and Ernie Pyle," says Quentin Reynolds.

Readers of Army Times are familiar with Pyle, who "is so far ahead of the rest of the correspondents that there isn't any second best," according to Reynolds.

American soldiers are all well acquainted with the Red Cross girl—but for more information you'll enjoy the story on page 8. There is not much we can tell you about the Jeep that you don't know but we're sure you'll find the history of its name interesting. The story will be printed next week.

Copies of the Army Times
are made available to all
Army hospitals through the
American Red Cross.

Axis Caught With Pants Down In New Tactical Invasion

WASHINGTON—The outstanding event of the week in war operations was the new American and British invasion on the beaches at Nettuno. Here the Allies certainly caught the Germans with their pants down getting large bodies of troops and adequate supplies ashore with practically no opposition, before the Germans woke up.

It was a brilliant tactical move, planned as has been learned subsequently, for some two months, and only awaiting favorable opportunity. The lack of opposition and counter-attack was a big surprise to the invading troops.

Satisfactory Progress

While the new invasion area is only some thirty miles, less at some points, from Rome, the Allied forces have made satisfactory progress north and eastward, evidently with a view to utilizing the principle of getting on the flank of the German main forces on the Cassino line, and instituting a pincher movement such as the Russians have used with such success in the last few months.

The latest dispatches indicate that Rommel, the "Desert Fox," who was evidently in charge of the Axis forces in Italy, was out-foxed and is in serious trouble with the German high-ups for his oversight in

leaving the southeast section of Italian coast practically unguarded.

The invading forces have pushed north over the historic old Apennine way, which carried the Roman emperors into and out of the Eternal City, and have cut at least one of the two railways constituting the German supply line. As a result it will be next to impossible for reinforcements or supplies to be sent to the Cassino area.

There are indications that strong German forces are preparing for counter attacks in a vain attempt to regain the newly-invaded area. But since the force available is already very busy with its job of trying to hold the Gustav line, where gradual progress has been made right along, with penetration into Cassino itself, and territory gains made on both sides of the city, these are scarcely likely to be effective.

The Russians continued their advance in the North during the week, converging from Leningrad to the North and Novgorod to the East, looking to the encirclement of a quarter-million Germans in that area. General Govorov's capture of Smolokva on Tuesday cut the main railway avenue of escape to the West, and it appears that another German catastrophe may be only a matter of days off.

Hit Kit Features GI Versions Popular Hits

WASHINGTON—GI versions of the popular "Pistol Packin' Mama," and of the "Hinky, Dinky, Parley Voo," the original of which came down from the last war, are the outstanding feature of the Army Hit Kit for January, now being distributed by the Special Services Division.

A new item is the stirring "Soldiers of God," official Chaplains' March.

The other items, all popular, include "My Heart Tells Me," "Waltzing Matilda," "How Sweet You Are," "St. Louis Blues," and "Cuddle Up a Little Closer."

A public Statement of the pertinent facts in the case of ESQUIRE v. POSTMASTER GENERAL

On December 30, 1943, an order revoking Esquire's second-class mailing privileges was issued by the Postmaster General of the United States, posing for the courts the final interpretation of the intent of Congress in the second-class mailing statute of 1879; the order says in part:

"I do not believe that a statute which so vitally, directly, and continually affects so many should remain longer in the realm of doubt or be subject to the vagaries of whatever Postmaster General may then be administering them.

"Nor should (the Postmaster General) be reluctant to determine the matter in such a way that all phases of it may be fully considered and decided by a court of competent jurisdiction where every right and interest of the publication, the government, and the public may be fully protected."

The original charge against Esquire was on the ground of obscenity. That charge the Postmaster General failed to sustain. In order to find against the magazine, the only way of throwing the matter into the courts, the Postmaster General made a wholly different charge, introduced during the course of the hearing, and a finding that was directly contrary to the findings, report and recommendations of the Hearing Board:

"Whatever the featured and dominant pictures, prose, verse and systematic innuendos of this publication may be, they surely are not 'information of a public character' or 'literature, the sciences, arts or some special industry.'"

"Accordingly, the second-class mailing privileges of the publication 'Esquire' are hereby revoked, effective February 28, 1944.

(Signed) FRANK C. WALKER
Postmaster General

The significance of this decision is only understandable after reviewing the essential facts of the entire case to date. They are as follows:

On September 11, 1943, the Postmaster General caused a citation to be issued, requiring the magazine Esquire to show cause why its second-class mailing privileges should not be revoked.

This action was based on the ground that in each of its issues for 1943 to date, it contained matter of an obscene character. For this reason only, it was asserted that Esquire had not fulfilled the qualifications for second-class mailing privileges.

The magazine thereupon filed an answer denying the charge.

The Post Master General then appointed a hearing board consisting of three officials of the Post Office Department, Walter Myers (Chairman), Frank Ellis and Tom Cargill. This Hearing Board held a trial beginning October 19 and lasting through November 6, 1943. The Post Office Department produced nine witnesses, of whom six were churchmen, one a psychiatrist, one a suffragette, and one a municipal public school administrator. Esquire produced thirty-eight witnesses of whom two were churchmen and the rest ranged from famous educators, authors, youth and sports authorities and social workers to advertisers, publicists, psychiatrists and other experts.

Suddenly, without warning on October 25, when the hearing had been going on a week and the obscenity charges had backfired, the Post Office Department shifted its ground to add the contention that Esquire is not devoted to "information of a public character, or to literature, etc." On October 8 our counsel had been advised in writing that the only attack was obscenity and on October 19, in opening the trial, Government counsel had expressly limited the case to this ground and sought to exclude any other evidence.

The Hearing Board reached its decision promptly and by a vote of two-to-one, found that the material attacked in Esquire was not obscene and that the magazine satisfied in every respect the conditions of the second-class mailing statute and was therefore entitled to the continued enjoyment of its second-class mailing privileges.

This decision, although now officially known to have been reached on November 11, was not announced by the Postmaster General and Esquire learned of it only from Washington and New York newspaper stories which reported it. These reports, however, were never denied by the Postmaster General and Esquire was widely congratulated on winning the trial.

Finally, on December 30, 1943, Postmaster General Walker shocked not only the officials of the magazine, but the entire press and public of the country as well, by overruling and reversing his self-appointed Board and revoking Esquire's second-class privilege as of February 28, 1944. He took this action not on the ground that Esquire is obscene but on the ground that the magazine makes no "special contribution to the public welfare."

This action, in turn, represented only his own opinion of the magazine's contents, in the light of his own interpretation of the meaning of the statute of 1879 establishing the conditions for second-class mail. The statute merely requires, as a fourth condition, that a publication, to qualify as second-class mail matter, must be devoted to the "dissemination of information of a public character, or to literature, the sciences, arts or some special industry" nor does the statute require that such periodicals shall be "solely" or "entirely" so devoted. The reasonable and traditional interpretation of the statute has always been that such publications must be substantially devoted to material of that character. There is no magazine today which is entirely devoted to information of a public character, if that were to be construed to exclude everything that makes no "special contribution to the public good or the public welfare."

Because Government counsel had pursued an equivocal course, shifting to ground that had been specifically excluded by both the original and amended citations against the magazine, Esquire, during the course of the hearing, not only defended itself against the charge of obscenity, but also introduced affirmative evidence of the most comprehensive and conclusive character, showing that it satisfied fully, in every respect, the fourth statutory condition for second-class mail matter.

Thus it was established, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General's own Hearing Board, that this magazine, like many other comparable magazines, is substantially devoted to the contents called for by the long-established interpretation of the statute's requirements.

This is a matter of public record, as revealed by the following quotation from the majority opinion of the Hearing Board, summarizing both the evidence and the findings reached by the Board on November 11, 1943:

"The Post Office Department put in proof eleven copies of Esquire, January to November 1943 inclusive, containing the matter complained of. These issues had a total of approximately 1972 pages of reading and advertising matter of which about 86 pages were cited as coming within the charges set forth in the notice to show cause. They constitute 90 separate items of complaint. Of these 90 items 60 were approved as not being obscene by someone or more of the Post Office Department's own witnesses. About 1886 pages of these exhibits were not condemned by the Department and both counsel for the Department and some of its witnesses stated that parts thereof were not objectionable, although most of the Department's witnesses had not read the matter which had not been referred to in the citation. In fact most of them had not read all of the matter objected to.

"The Post Office Department presented nine witnesses, most of whom spoke for their separate personal views and did not attempt to testify as to the mores of the present day.

"On its part the respondent presented thirty-eight witnesses to testify in person or by stipulation. These witnesses were distinguished psychiatrists, authors, educators, publicists, advertising business men, advertising agents, art specialists, samplers of public opinion and the like. It was the opinion of all these witnesses that none of the matter complained of was obscene, although in certain instances some of them frankly admitted that specific matter called to their attention was in-

delicate, vulgar and in bad taste. These opinions were reiterated and clinched on cross examination. A number of these witnesses testified that Esquire disseminated information of a public character and that it is devoted to literature, science, the arts and special industries. It was conceded on both sides that it had a legitimate list of subscribers.

"Polls, after the method of the Gallup poll, had been taken by the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia and Crossley, Inc. of Princeton, New Jersey, as to the Varga girl drawings. The manner of taking these polls and the results were put in evidence in great detail and showed that about 80%, as reported by the Curtis Publishing Company and 77% as reported by Crossley, Inc., of the people of the United States thought that the Varga girl drawings were not obscene and that approximately the same percentage were willing to have it come to their homes.

"Respondent's witnesses further testified as to the standards of the mores of our time and that the magazine did not violate these standards. In addition a large number of copies of various publications were introduced to show that publications of a similar character are publishing matter similar in content to that published by Esquire and that such publication is general and not a matter of isolated instances.

"In view of the foregoing, the following majority of the Board finds as follows:

- (1) The charge of obscenity in the original and amended citations has not been supported and proved in fact or in law.
- (2) The publication has not failed to comply with the 4th condition of section 226 Title 39 of the U. S. Code as to its second class mailing entry.

RECOMMENDATION

"It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that the proceeding herein be dismissed and that the second-class entry of the magazine Esquire be continued in full force and effect.

(Signed) WALTER MYERS
Chairman

(Signed) F. H. ELLIS
Members of the Board.

The final phase of this controversy is now in the making. Esquire has instituted an action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for an injunction to restrain the Postmaster General from carrying out his arbitrary decision and to reinstate Esquire's second-class mailing privileges.

Esquire, Inc.

Pending final adjudication by the Federal courts, Esquire will be sent to its subscribers by mail without interruption

New Procedure Speeds Handling Pension Bids

WASHINGTON—A new procedure to speed and simplify the clearance of pension claims by soldiers discharged for physical disability was announced this week by the War Department.

Henceforth, when it appears that an enlisted man will be discharged for disability, the hospital will begin the collection of the necessary records immediately after the man enters, instead of waiting until a final determination has been made in his case. Other hospitals which may be requested to furnish clinical records are enjoined to forward them within 48 hours after receipt of the request.

Streamline Procedure
Early requests to the War Department for photostatic copies of the original physical examinations of the disabled men taken when they entered the Army also will be made. The administrative procedure within the War Department has been streamlined in order to reduce drastically the time required for the preparation and transmittal of these photostats.

Veterans who require further hospitalization are transferred to the proper veterans' facility, and their discharge from the Army is accomplished after their arrival so that there will be no break in their treatment.

All available records, including the photostat of the initial physical examination and whatever clinical records are on hand, will be forwarded to the Veterans Administration when the man is discharged or as soon thereafter as they are collected. It is expected that the records will be complete before he is discharged.

The War Department is urging all enlisted men discharged for disability to file a pension claim at the time of discharge. This will facilitate the process, it was emphasized, because the clinical and other records necessary in such cases are then more readily available for transmission to the Veterans Administration which has the final determination of pension and other rights.

This is but one phase of a complete study of the administrative procedures connected with the discharge of Army personnel. Anticipating the eventual problems connected with discharging large numbers of men at some future date, all details are being studied carefully to eliminate those which are unnecessary and to simplify essential ones.

BOSTON—Coleman C. Curran, state adjutant of the American Legion, has charged that hundreds of Massachusetts servicemen were compelled to sign waiver claims to compensation under the threat of being dishonorably discharged.

Charges Medical Officers
He asserted that "medical officers in various branches of the services have ordered the boys to waive their compensation or be dishonorably discharged." Thus they would state that their illness or injuries were not the result of any action in service, but existed before they enlisted.

He declared he and State Comdr. John L. Delay plan to go to Washington to seek legislation that would create special medical boards for review of the alleged cases.

Private Finds Bazooka, Puts It to Good Use

WASHINGTON—Pvt. Frederick G. Fleischer, Inf., of Salisbury Mills, N. Y., was in the early fighting in North Africa when bazookas were scarce, and he never had learned to use them. But that didn't stop him from experimenting—with gratifying results—when the occasion presented itself in Italy, the War Department disclosed this week.

An enemy machine gun was pinning his company down when he came upon a bazooka dropped by a comrade. He knew its operation was a two-man job, ordinarily, but he also knew the rocket-firing weapon could stop the hail of lead pouring from the enemy emplacement.

Moving into position, Private Fleischer loaded and fired. His first two shots went wide, but the third was a direct hit which put the machine gun out of action. Turning next to an observation post from which German artillery fire was being directed, the infantryman wiped it out with a single missile from the bazooka.

Private Fleischer was annoyed about the two rounds he wasted, but his initiative and gallantry in action won him the Silver Star.

N. J. Governor Pledges Program for Veterans

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Walter E. Edge made a pledge this week to the American Legion that his state administration would have an adequate program to cope with the problem of returning war veterans and "to cushion the whole economy of the state against the strain of re-converting from a wartime to a peacetime economy."

Speaking at a conference of State, country and post officials of the veterans' organizations, he noted that two legislative committees were already working on such a program.

Surprise for This Soldier, Buddies Buy New Stripes

NORTH CAMP POLK, La.—His friends were so pleased by T/S Donald M. Gardner's recent promotion that they chipped in to buy his stripes.

Not only paying for them, they helped out by sewing them on his clothing. When the newly promoted model T corporal returned to barracks from his duties at 8th Armored Division Headquarters AG runner that night he found stripes on his underwear, his raincoat, his musette bag and his canteen, all neatly stitched.

"Some gag," said Donald. "I don't care. It's easier to take them off than to put them on."

Promotions Announced For Fifty-four Army Officers

WASHINGTON—It was announced from the White House that the President had sent recommendations to the Senate for temporary promotions of some 54 Army officers. Two are promoted to lieutenant-general, 10 to major general, and 42 to brigadier general. Here is the list:

To be Lieutenant Generals (temporary)—Lt. Gen. George Grunert, Maj. Gen. Walter B. Smith.
To be Major Generals (temporary)—Brig. Gen. Howard C. Davidson, Walter E. Lauer, John E. Hull, Allison J. Barnett, Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, Brig. Gen. Fay B. Prickett, Philip Hayes, Maj. Gen. Virgil L. Peterson, Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Danielson, Arthur R. Wilson.

To be Brigadier Generals (temporary)—Col. Walter W. Hess, Jr., Field Artillery; Thomas F. Farrell, Corps of Engineers; John A. Samford, Air Corps; Willis McD. Chapin, Coast Artillery Corps; John N. Robinson, Infantry; Arthur E. Easterbrook, Air Corps; Henry Hutchings, Jr., Corps of Engineers; Herman Feldman, Quartermaster Corps; Leonard L. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps; Robert O. Shoe, Infantry; Joseph I. Martin, Medical Corps; Edward F. Witsell, A.G.D.; George M. Badger, Coast Artillery Corps; Earl Maxwell, Medical Corps; John R. Hawkins, Air Corps; Ralph H. Tate, Chemical Warfare Service; William E. Gravelly, Air Corps; Lester D. Flory, Coast Artillery Corps; Guy B. Denit, Medical Corps; Laurence B. Kelsey, Infantry; Thomas S. Timberman, Infantry; William E. Chickering, A.G.D.; E.

Biddle Given Silver Leaf

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced today the appointment of Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., former Ambassador to the Government-in-Exile in London, as lieutenant colonel in the Army of the United States. Colonel Biddle will serve on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff as liaison officer with Allied Governments-in-Exile.

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CAMEL

Overseas Commanders Tell Value Of Home Training

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Lessons learned at the Infantry School and passed on by its graduates to the men in the ranks are making their value evident in all theaters of operation as commanders frequently indicate in communications to the school.

The most recent such indication came from Maj. Gen. Ralph C. Smith, commander of the 27th Division, which operated successfully in the conquest of the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific. In a letter to Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, commandant of the school, General Smith wrote:

"It is a great pleasure to all of us who have ever served at the Infantry School to see how fully it has justified its existence and fulfilled the mission that has been set out for it through the years."

General Smith also reported that the physical conditioning program, directed by Lt. Col. Francois D'Eliscu, recently decorated with the Silver Star for gallantry in action on Makin Atoll in the Gilberts, had considerable to do with the success of the 27th Division's operations.

Favorite 'Boo Boy'

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—Frank Sinatra was the "swoon boy" of the post's feminine civilian personnel when his latest picture played at the post's eight theaters, maintained by the Special Service Branch, Army Service Forces. But to the GI's, the crooner was the season's favorite "boo boy." Theater Officer Lt. David S. Yoakley of Rome, Ga., reported, however, that attendance didn't suffer a bit—the troops may have come to boo, but they came.

Air Force Weather Men Take Tactics Courses

FORT SILL, Okla.—Graduates of the Air Force weather officers' course, to the number of 83, have recently undergone a general orientation course in Field Artillery tactics and techniques in the Field Artillery School here.

The officers of the group, specially selected, will receive a similar course on Infantry tactics and techniques at Fort Benning, Ga. They have already had a course in chemical warfare.

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Politics More Than Usual!

Senator Taft was insulted by the President's message to Congress.

"I resent," said he, "as one of those who propose state voting for the armed services, the designation of that proposal as a fraud."

The Senator reminds one of a small boy, who runs around daring someone to knock a chip off his shoulder. He was insulted by the President's use of the word "fraud," he has accused Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of Navy Knox, the two Republican members of the President's Cabinet, of "running for a fourth term." The two secretaries had pointed out the difficulties of mailing state ballots.

Speaking for a group of Republican and Southern Democratic Senators and Representatives, Senator Taft accuses those who favor the federal voting bill of "partisan" politics. He warns that the legislation "might throw the whole election into a legal tailspin" and if the results were sent to the courts it would cause "the most unfortunate uncertainty in time of war."

Evidently Senator Taft and his cronies fail to appreciate either the intelligence or the patriotism of the men and women who are fighting for their nation—and the right to vote. The Senator is a great deal more worried about "legal tailspins" than he is about those who are fighting—not talking—for democracy.

Every move and every speech made by opponents of a federal vote bill emphasizes the tremendous importance they place in the voting power of the members of the armed forces and their families.

The coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats, backing the Eastland-Rankin "states rights" bill, has used some slick maneuvers to prevent a roll call on a federal vote bill. They don't want their constituents back home to know that they are sacrificing the democratic right of soldiers to vote for pure and simple "partisan" politics.

A group of Democrats, led by cagey Representative Anderson, watched them duck and dodge like a P-51 in ack-ack and then threw a barrage at them in a parliamentary motion which will force them to vote on the question of whether there shall be a record vote on the Worley bill (a simple federal vote bill). The "yeas" and "nays" should prove interesting.

As each group thumbs Webster's dictionary to find more insulting words and rules of parliamentary procedure to find new dodges, as well as putting an ear to the ground to find out what the home folks think, it might be well to point out that even the Green-Lucas bill is a weak sister.

Under the bill members of the armed forces stand a good chance of voting—but there is no assurance that the votes which are cast will be counted. Local election officials would have complete voice on the validity of each soldier ballot.

It's a damned shame. From all over the world have come letters and results of polls pointing out that the soldiers, sailors and marines, male and female, consider it their right and privilege to vote in the coming election... a right and privilege which they feel is worth fighting and dying for.

If the soldiers were to vote today in this nation of the people, by the people and for the people on the important questions confronting administrative and legislative bodies, this is how we believe they would vote:

Yes	No	Subject
X		Right to vote under a simple system.
X		National Service Act.
	X	Prohibition.
	X	Strikes on the home front.
X		More production.
	X	More politics.
X		Uncensored war news.
X		Post-war soldier education.
X		Post-war employment planning.

Yes, the most intelligent army in the world has its ideas, its plans for the future and its political and economic philosophies. Members of the armed forces want and demand the right to express them.

Congress has sent the Mustering-Out Pay bill to the President. It was a typical Congressional compromise. After doling out billions to fight the war the House and Senate conferees suddenly tightened the purse strings on the money to go those who are winning the war.

The conferees compromised on a Senate bill, which called for payments ranging from \$200 to \$500, and a House bill, which called for payments of \$100 and \$300, by concocting a bill which called for payments of \$100, \$200 and \$300. It's the first compromise we have ever heard of which cut the original figures of both groups.

If there are a number of jobs available the payments may be fair but obviously the Congressional conferees, with their \$833-plus a month pay, haven't been job hunting recently. They had better concentrate on a post-war employment program before the servicemen return home and find the \$200 and \$300 payments as substitutes for jobs.

Strangely enough, Congress went against the will of the people they represent in okaying the Mustering-Out Pay bill. According to the Gallup poll, the Senate's original bill was favored by an overwhelming vote. Sixty-four per cent of those questioned said the amounts were about right, 11 per cent said they were too low and only 3 per cent said they were too high. Congress must represent the 3 per cent.

Throttled!



Equality Of Obligation

By WALTER LIPPMANN

On Wednesday Secretary Stimson made a statement which, whatever Congress does about national service, will have a high place in the great tradition of American public life. For here in measured and compelling words is the argument that the Republic cannot oblige some of its people to serve the nation and exempt all the rest of its people from the obligation. It was on the moral principle that there must be one standard of duty, not two differing standards for the soldier and the civilian, that Mr. Stimson rested his argument. He appealed to the American conscience on an elementary moral principle.

The mark of greatness in troubled times is to do just that—to cut through all other considerations and calculations to the basic issue of right and wrong. It is wrong for us who are civilians to owe no legal obligations to serve. It is right that our obligation should be equal in the reality of sacrifice—with that of the men who fight. To make this truth clear is leadership. To acknowledge this truth, when it has been made clear, is each man's plain duty. To reject this truth is to fail in one's duty. That is the argument for a national service act. All the rest of the argument is over details.

There is no answer to Secretary Stimson's argument. When armies were raised by volunteering, no one had a legal obligation to serve his country. Now that our armies are raised by compulsory service, it is a crying injustice and wholly immoral that the support of those armies should depend not upon the obligation to support them but upon personal choice, private whims, and upon bargaining for money enforced by threats of a refusal to serve. No one can defend the double standard of duty, and even if there were not the practical and urgent reasons why a national service legislation is more necessary than ever at this stage of the war, it would still be imperative that we cleanse ourselves by establishing one single universal standard of duty for all able-bodied adults.

There are, however, urgent and practical reasons, which Mr. Stimson alluded to but did not dwell upon, why at this stage of the war national service should be adopted. One of them is that when the German phase of the war ends, a tremendous reorientation will take place in order to conclude the Japanese phase. If in this difficult and complex transition we do not have national service, it will be each civilian worker for himself and the devil take the hindmost. The workers who remain loyally at war jobs, and those who cannot leave them, will then suffer injustice in relation to those who get a favored place at the top of the list of peace-time jobs. Only a national service act can introduce justice and order into the partial and then into the general demobilization.

But in truth it ought to be a sufficient reason for Mr. Green, Mr. Murray, Senator Vandenberg, or

anyone else, that Secretary Stimson asks for this legislation in the name of the armies of the United States. Each of us is, of course, entitled to his opinion, but there are times when the faithful citizen will defer to a more authoritative opinion than his own. This is such a time. Maybe an argument can be made that perhaps it will not prolong the war to do without this legislation. Mr. Green, Mr. Murray, Mr. Vandenberg think so. But Mr. Stimson thinks the legislation is necessary, and what he thinks is necessary to win the war at the least cost is a more important opinion than anyone else's opinion.

For to his care is committed the welfare of the American Army. It is he who had to set the machinery in motion calling these men out of their homes to the training camps and the battlefields. It is he who must guard their interests while they are away and must bring them back again to their people. If he thinks that this army needs the support of a national service act who has a better right to be believed?

Let the people at home who have a man in this war ask themselves where, from whom, they can obtain wiser and disinterested more advice on what is good for their men than from the present Secretary of War. What conceivable purpose could he have except to protect the army under his care? He is no politician with a constituency, and he will never seek any other office. He has served the nation with honor and distinction longer than any other man in public life, and there is nothing that he could seek, nothing that he could want, except the welfare and success of the army, and the public good.

He stands above party, above ambition, and above any possible criticism of his motive. And he speaks as hundreds and hundreds of thousands of Americans are poised for the greatest battles ever fought by American forces. He is entitled to our trust, and to be followed even by those who feel that they have a different opinion. For on this subject and at this time he speaks with authority.

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Suggests What To Do With Camp Libraries After War

CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, Fla. —Cpl. William Morse, librarian at Camp Gordon Johnston, is a thorough and conscientious workman. Bill had been doing some thinking about what was going to happen to all the books in camp libraries after the duration. In a recent item in the "Amphibian," camp newspaper, Corporal Morse suggested that rural libraries would give a ready and welcome home to all government-owned books.

Upshot of the corporal's initiative is that Columbia University has asked him for his further ideas and information on the subject.

Letters

Gentlemen:

With reference to letter, Army Times, Washington, D. C., dated Jan. 27, 1944, pertaining to company clerk, "Forgotten Men," we endeavor to say that the company clerk, a corporal, should be promoted to the grade of sergeant or better.

For instance, besides performing his duties in administration, he must know and be able to explain and demonstrate field duties as well as his duty platoon sergeant. Our new Table of Organization recently published for the Armored Command made no provisions for the poor double time typing company clerk.

After all, mental work for one is hard, and especially day and night still on the job. Being the brain trust for his company, personnel, battalion headquarters, etc., no credit is given whatsoever.

It is desired that the one making up the Table of Organization should thoroughly consider the duties of the clerk. Since the bombing of Pearl Harbor, we are burdened down more than ever.

All company clerks are asked to wake up and push this on for further consideration.

Cpls. John T. Barber, John H. McGhee, Frederick K. Hamm, Victor E. Bradshaw, Joseph W. Hobbs, Ardis E. Graham, Charles R. Stewart, Herman T. Williams, Paul E. Barnes, Samuel H. Cooper, Charles W. Guy, Jacob D. Chaffire, Samuel V. Allen, Camp Hood, Tex.

Gentlemen:

In answer to "Just an Ordnance Repair Man" in ?? M.M. Co., Camp Pickett, Va.

I came through Camp Pickett some months ago and I know just about what the man is going through.

I once had a pen of mules and it seemed that the one who did the most braying invariably did the least amount of work.

Since my stay in Pickett I've spent some months overseas and most of that time has been spent in combat duty. But as yet I haven't seen an ordnance man on the front line.

I agree with the ordnance man that the ordnance should get a write-up. But let him be aware of the fact that ordnance doesn't do its work on the front line, wouldn't do its work there, couldn't do it there, and would be silly to try to do it there.

As for the new kind of medal for the infantry, I'm not only in favor of giving them new and special medals, but I think their pay should be raised and they should rate a salute from all ordnance men.

A Victim of Circumstances
APO 45, New York City.

Gentlemen:

In your issue of November 27 we read a letter from some guy in the Ordnance MM Co. at Camp Pickett, Va.

He stated that the ordnance was always right on the front line with the infantry. If he could see a little combat he would find out a little different. In all of the Sicilian and Italian campaigns to date we have never seen any ordnance outfit on the front lines.

We are all on forward observer parties in the artillery and have been right up there and seen that infantry goes through plenty of hell. Let him check up on the per cent of casualties in the infantry and that of the ordnance. And I don't think that we can ever give that infantry enough praise for what they do and there is no medal too good for them.

Cpl. Thomas Bona
Pvt. Foy E. Rose
Alfred N. Dupree
James J. Bolles
Homer T. Rye

Gentlemen:

Send me all information and new ideas possible. Thanks.

Cpl. John B. Corona
Station Hospital
Camp Polk, La.

(We're stymied.—Ed.)

How Does It Look To You, Soldier?

1. THE SOLDIER VOTE — You have probably heard how Congress has messed with this this week. (See page 1, and Editorial, page 4).

What are your ideas about this? Is the stand we take fair and right?

2. MUSTERING OUT PAY—More messing by Congress. (See page 1). Has Congress dealt with the matter fairly? What do you think should be done? What rates would you suggest?

3. POST WAR PLANNING FOR JOBS AND REHABILITATION. (See article page 6).

As a soldier how does this impress you? What else could be done to avoid the disasters which followed the last war?

These topics are suggested for barracks' discussions and group talks. You probably have some ideas of your own you would like to express. Let us have them to pass on. Address—Editor, Army Times, Daily News Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.

Army Locomotives, Cars Repaired At Holabird

BALTIMORE — Railroad locomotives and cars ranging from the modern diesel-electric types used at Army ordnance depots to contraptions like old "U. S. A. 62315"—a veteran of nearly 35 years of military service—roll into the Holabird Signal Depot here from Army posts throughout the country for repairs and modernizing.

Looking like a cross between the yards of a busy rail center and a museum for antedated rail pieces, the Holabird shops keep the new engines in good running condition and restore the more ancient vehicles to better shape than when they were first built the early part of the century.

One Of Two Such

Rail equipment represents only a fraction of the thousands of items the Army Service Forces use for their immense, world-wide job of supplying and transporting millions of American fighting men. And the Holabird Rail Transport Shop is one of only two such installations in the country which repair this equipment.

It is much larger than its counterpart at Fort Benning, Ga. Both are operated by the Army Transportation Corps, part of the vast ASF supply and service network, and both nurse and rejuvenate steam locomotives, diesel engines, gas-mechanical locomotives, steam cranes and virtually every other type of rail equipment used by the Army at its many posts and camps in this country.

Shop superintendent at Holabird is Capt. C. G. Price, Jr., who comes from a family in which railroading is a tradition.

To Haul Supplies

Besides supervising all repairs and operations at the shop, Captain Price has to see that the most up-to-date fittings and parts are kept constantly on hand. Many of the Army's engines are early models, but they come out of Holabird outfitted with the newest mechanical features.

"People who observe the fine job the commercial railways are doing carrying troops, equipment and supplies often ask me why the Army has to maintain its own fleet of locomotives," Captain Price says.

"The fact is that although the railroads come within a short distance of most Army stations, they don't cut right through the reservations to the storage depots and warehouses. That's why the Transportation Corps has to keep hundreds of switch engines running—sometimes both night and day—to haul tons of supplies from the main stem to warehouses and vice versa."

The Army also has to provide its own transportation for troops going to and from many remote training areas, where the only whistle toots are those of the Transportation Corps locomotives, Captain Price continued.

"Another job assigned to our engines," he said, "is the moving of supplies and equipment at Ports of Embarkation from the railroads to the holds of waiting convop ships."

Army Veterans

Many of the locomotives are as much veterans of the Army as the old soldiers whose arms are covered with service stripes. "U. S. A. 62315," for example, was constructed in 1908 for use at the Panama Canal on wide gauge track. The old engine was returned to this country in 1928 and her wheels were redesigned to fit the American standard gauge track.

"U. S. A. 662315" saw service at Fort Monroe, Va., until 1934, did a hitch at Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, until 1937, and was turned over to the Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Chambersburg, Pa., in November, 1942, after being reclaimed from the WPA Heating Boiler Service at Philadelphia. Last August, the locomotive was transferred to the Holabird Rail Transport Shop.

Not all of the engines are antiquies, however. Steam locomotive can not be used in ammunition areas, because of the danger of explosion. So the latest diesel engines are generally used at ordnance depots and similar installations, where cars of ammunition and other explosives must be hauled. The Letterkenny depot has several of them.

"Holabird's name has changed a few times," the superintendent concedes, "but the Transportation Corps' work of 'keeping 'em rolling' goes right on."

Surgeon General Gives Advice To Protect Soldiers' Health

WASHINGTON — Helpful advice for the preservation of health is given by Maj. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, in pointing out that there has been no epidemic of any notable kind among

American soldiers overseas.

Protective Measures Important

"Sometimes soldiers are inclined to think the wearing of gloves and leggings through the jungle is 'sissy,'" General Kirk said. "Yet the realistic fact is that simple protective measures outlined to every man going into foreign areas are highly important to his continued good health. A fighter knocked out by the Anopheles mosquito is just as much a casualty as the one who stops a Japanese bullet."

"We have thoroughly organized for health around the globe wherever our troops must engage in combat. We have used vaccines to inoculate them and we see to it that sanitation regulations are enforced rigorously. We have given the recruits a pre-induction screening and then given them post-induction examinations as a follow-up practice. Scientific research goes on and on to provide additional health safeguards."

Soldier Can Help Himself

"But we have found, particularly in the instance of insect-borne diseases, that the individual soldier can do a great deal towards keeping off the sick list by observing certain fundamental precautions. For example, he should forego the pleasure of bathing in a tropical pool at night since the only way he can get malaria is to be bitten by the female member of the Anopheles mosquito family. She gets around most actively between sunset and sunrise."

"The soldier should also be sure that his mosquito net is without holes through which the pest can enter. He should never go around the jungle without his leggings, rolled down shirt sleeves, head net and gloves."

"The Army issues to each soldier a pamphlet detailing the diseases more or less prevalent in the particular theater to which he is going. In addition lectures and motion pictures are employed to emphasize the necessity of the health measures, and repellents are supplied to him as well as other measures for driving insects from foxholes and trenches."

AMERICAN NEGRO soldiers of one of the Quartermaster Battalions in England, formed a "Toymakers' Guild," and made hundreds of toys in their spare time before Christmas for British children.



AN OVERLAY map comparison of the vast distances of Gen. MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Area battlefront with the U. S. While land battles occur on the north coast of New Guinea (Great Lakes Area), air attacks go on from Java (San Francisco) to Kavieng (New York).

Center Handles Soldiers Who Have Skipped Overseas Duty

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass. — Men confined to the East Coast Processing Center here are American soldiers who absented themselves when their unit was alerted for overseas shipment and are not prisoners of war, Lt. Col. George A. Parker, commanding officer, declared at a press conference.

Rumors that Nazi prisoners were in confinement at the huge Center here have been circulating on Cape Cod, but were immediately dispelled by Colonel Parker.

Restore To Duty

"The function of the Processing Center," he explained, "is to restore to duty those men who are physically and mentally fit for duty but who have absented themselves from Army units sent overseas. The purpose is that no man who goes AWOL and who is fit for overseas service will have an opportunity of shirking his responsibility."

Prisoners confined to the stockade, a camp in itself and surrounded by a barbed wire barrier, have the same kind of life as the average soldier but are under constant guard. The men are organized into companies and are given an opportunity to redeem themselves by serving under competent officers and non-commissioned officers. Stress is placed on physical conditioning of the prisoners. Road marches, calisthenics and various other drills are conducted daily and the men also must negotiate the infiltration course and fire on the rifle range.

Colonel Parker said that the actual number of prisoners in the stockade was restricted information but added that the Center can house 3,000 men. Since activation of the ECPC last August, 7,000 prisoners have been brought here and of this number 4,000 have been returned to active duty with outfits serving overseas.

Commenting on the reasons why men in the Army go "over the hill," Colonel Parker said:

Jumped The Boat

"Most men questioned about their reason for going AWOL simply say that they 'want to go back home.' A lack of discipline and a lack of sense of responsibility towards public duty are the underlying reasons for most desertions. The majority of the prisoners in confinement here 'jumped the boat' just before their organization was to ship overseas."

Commanding officers of the various units give counsel and advice to the prisoners just as in any outfit in the Army. Colonel Parker paid tribute to the Red Cross, the three chaplains assigned to the center, and the psychologists, and doctors who attended to the spiritual and medical needs of the men.

The men are allowed to write and

receive letters. However, all incoming mail is censored as a precautionary measure. They also are allowed to receive visitors once a month with the approval of officials. Once a week the post exchange visits each unit and prisoners may purchase certain articles out of their own funds.

Machinery has been set up so that every prisoner will face a court martial. Average time spent in the stockade is between one week and three months and average sentence meted out is six months. If within six months the prisoner shows no sign of developing into a good soldier he is then transferred to a rehabilitation center, where his problem is studied in more detail.

The new method of discharging prisoners is an improvement over the old one, Col. Parker told interviews. He explained that formerly men were taken to a nearby town and left there to shift for themselves. Many times disturbances were created in the communities. Today, the colonel pointed out, each and every soldier dishonorably discharged is escorted to a neighboring town, given a civilian suit of clothes and a railroad ticket to his home. The guard stays with the men until he is on the train and on his way.

British Developing Planes Of 150 Tons for Postwar

LONDON—Air transports of 150 tons, half again as large as the American Navy's Mars, are now being planned for British commercial lines.

The Bristol Airplane Company and Handley Page has, or are producing, civil versions of the Lancaster and Halifax four-engine bombers which will run to the new huge size. The De Havilland Co. is said to be producing a new and larger development of the Flamingo.

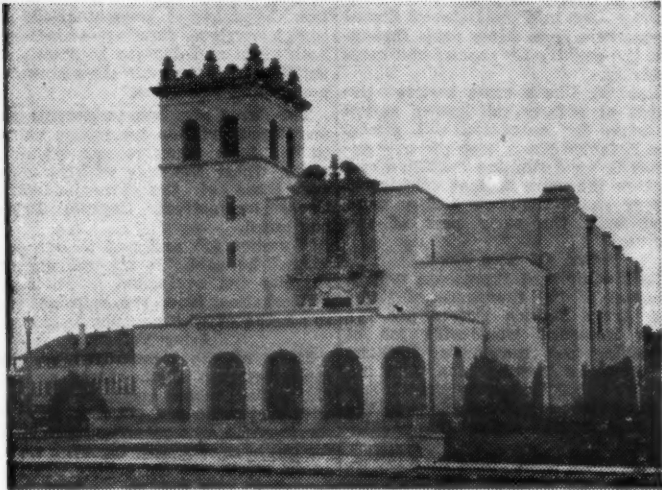
Picture Puzzle Answers

(See column 1.)

1. The runner has cleared the field of fire so that position can be held. 2. The runner is off his feet. 3. The runner is off his feet. 4. The runner is off his feet. 5. The runner is off his feet. 6. The runner is off his feet. 7. The runner is off his feet. 8. The runner is off his feet. 9. The runner is off his feet. 10. The runner is off his feet. 11. The runner is off his feet. 12. The runner is off his feet. 13. The runner is off his feet. 14. The runner is off his feet. 15. The runner is off his feet. 16. The runner is off his feet. 17. The runner is off his feet. 18. The runner is off his feet. 19. The runner is off his feet. 20. The runner is off his feet. 21. The runner is off his feet. 22. The runner is off his feet. 23. The runner is off his feet. 24. The runner is off his feet. 25. The runner is off his feet. 26. The runner is off his feet. 27. The runner is off his feet. 28. The runner is off his feet. 29. The runner is off his feet. 30. The runner is off his feet. 31. 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Army Operates Biggest Individual Movie Chain

250,000,000 Soldiers Clicked Turnstiles During 1943



FORT SAM HOUSTON SOLDIERS ARE SATISFIED
One of the 69 Permanent Theatres

WASHINGTON—Hollywood would call it magnificent, stupendous, super-colossal but the War Department just casually states that it is operating the world's biggest individual chain of motion picture houses.

The size of the War Department Motion Picture Service would make any chain store operator envious. In the 1180 movie houses the only item that is cut-rate is the admission price—the productions are all strictly 1-A.

This 1180 total doesn't include overseas theatres nor does the amazing figure of 250,000,000 soldiers, male and female, who clicked the turnstiles to see the "sneak previews" of the screen hits during the past year.

"Absolute Godsend"

Mr. R. B. Murray, director of the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service, in a recent statement said: "I cannot begin to stress how important motion pictures are to the armed forces, right here at home from the time the men are inducted as well as in the combat zones. There cannot be the slightest question about the Army's tremendous reliance upon pictures. They form the background of the Army's entire recreational services. And in outposts such as Alaska and the Aleutians they are an absolute Godsend."

This statement is from the man who directs the destinies of the War Department Theatres.

The function of the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service is to provide recreation by means of motion picture film for the troops of the U. S. Army. In the carrying out of this assigned duty the Service is now operating in over 628 Army posts to the extent of over 5000 feature bookings weekly.

Self-Sustaining Basis

The Service operates under the Director of the Special Services Division of the Army Service Forces. It is a cooperative organization, functioning without benefit of Congressionally appropriated funds, on a self-sustaining basis through paid admission receipts of the armed forces personnel who attend its theatres.

Despite the size of the movie chain and the early showing of top attractions, the soldiers are never faced with the problem of long engagements. Most theatres maintain a schedule of five changes a week. This includes two two-day showings, two single-day showings and one double bill. On rare occasions a theatre has but three changes a week.

Since August, 1941, films have been shown in War Department theatres immediately upon their release and without regard to the dates on which they may be booked for civilian exhibition. This concession from the film industry was in exchange for an agreement that civilians be excluded from the Army theatres, and that no advertising be placed on the post where it may be seen by the passing public.

Use 100 Prints

The exigencies of troop transfers from post to post and to overseas duty make it desirable to complete showing of a picture within a month from the time of its release. In order to accomplish this end, the Motion Picture Service is furnished with 100 prints, or approximately 50% of those available for the entire country, and books the picture through its theatres in from 30 to 35 days.

As a cooperative enterprise, the Army Motion Picture Service does

not accumulate funds in excess of those essential for its continuance and stability. Through a profit-sharing distribution plan, profits over such an amount are distributed to Army posts with profitable theatres, where they are made available to the post commanders at whose discretion they may be used on projects or for purposes which are for the general welfare of the garrison.

The Motion Picture Service was begun shortly after the close of World War I, after the War Department had unsuccessfully attempted distribution of entertainment films to Army posts through a contract with a commercial film distributor. It came into being on January 1, 1921, using for theatres any makeshift building at hand—in one instance a cowbarn. It was not until 1928 that the first building constructed to be used as a War Department theatre was dedicated at Fort Moultrie, S. C.

Tops Privates' Pay

Approximately 7500 enlisted men are now being utilized in War Department theatres as operating personnel on a voluntary basis in their free time. Renumeration to such service men from theatre receipts represents a pay roll of over \$3,000,000 a year, with maximum monthly pay being \$52. Positions include assistant theatre manager, ticket cashier, ticket taker, chief projectionist, assistant projectionist, relief projectionist and janitor.

The Theatre Officer in charge of the post theatre is selected by the post commander and is a commissioned officer. The rules and regulations under which the theatres are operated are all prescribed by the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service.

The top 10 pictures for 1943 may be a new version of the "Busman's Holiday" story as the turnstiles clicked the fastest when the movie was about soldiering and the war. The widely publicized theory of "escape" movie was kicked where it will do the most good—in the box-office.

The top five "BO champs" are war movies, "Guadalcanal Diary," "Crash Dive," "Destination Tokyo," "Air Force" and "Sahara." "Arabian Nights" was sixth and a horse-opera, "Desperadoes," was seventh. Two out-and-out musicals and an Armyish musical, "Happy Go Lucky," "This Is the Army" and "Hello, Frisco, Hello" complete the top 10.

The theatres vary in size with the biggest one seating 1500 at Fort Benning, Ga., and the smallest, whose seating capacity was recently increased from 60 to 90, at Nansemond Depot, Portsmouth, Va. The total number of seats in the 1180 theatres, located in 628 camps, fields, hospitals, etc., is 792,248.

Pays for War Bond With Big Bagful of Pennies

CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.—Bent under considerable weight but flushed with pride, a soldier of the 81st Infantry Wildcat Division at Camp San Luis Obispo entered the Post Finance Office recently. On the counter he placed a mysterious leather bag, which when opened and tilted, poured forth 1,875 pennies.

"Make me out a War Bond," he told the bewildered clerk. "I'm Pvt. Homer C. Massengill, Medical Detachment, 906th Field Artillery." He had his bond and had disappeared before he explained how long it had taken him to collect his poke of copper.

Bradley Named As Commander of U. S. Invasion Divisions

LONDON—It was announced by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower last week that Gen. Omar N. Bradley, "the Doughboys' General," will command the United States' Army Divisions now gathering in Great Britain for the European invasion.

General Bradley was not named as commander with the same status as Gen. Bernard Montgomery, that is as commander of all the American invasion armies. But it is believed here he will command at least one of the armies at the outset of the invasion and possibly all the American forces when the situation on the continent becomes stabilized.

At present General Bradley is junior to General Montgomery, although, as General Eisenhower pointed out, he is the "senior United States ground commander in Britain. While this situation appears somewhat confused, it will doubtless be cleared up by more definite assignment of the chain of command in the first phases of the invasion operations.

Under General Bradley's leadership the American Second Corps stormed hill 609 and smashed through Mateur into Bizerte in Tunisia. He also showed great capability in the Sicilian operations.

Duck Dodges Pet, Becomes US Mascot

WITH THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES IN ITALY—Under orders not to quack, Daisy, the duck mascot of the 12th Air Force forward service group, landed in Sicily on "D" day at "H" hour with the rest of her outfit. Although she was under heavy and constant fire, Daisy came through without a feather ruffled.

She was inducted into the Army in French Morocco when she was purchased, for culinary purposes, by Lt. Clyde L. Davis, Jr. Something about the twinkle in her eye, or the sexy twitch of her derriere as she waddle about, switched her from pot to pet, and she immediately became the feather-pinned-up girl of the unit.

Throughout the North African campaign, Daisy covered the Tunisian terrain in a special box, complete with windows, a bed, and a carrying strap. The carrying strap was for the use of Cpl. Edward Osmond, her special guard of honor whose function was to protect Daisy from hungry natives.

Daisy has done much, in her own way, to boost camp morale, and her traveling box stands ready for the next move. "She'll go with us," said Lieutenant Davis. "When the order comes for our return to the States, no foreigner is going to stick his tooth in Daisy."

Infantry, Artillery Teams Formed in Italy, Work Well

WASHINGTON—The interdependence of the Infantry and Artillery of the Fifth Army in Italy fomented a fair share of argumentative rivalry between members of the two units—but it's a domestic scrap into which a third party had better not enter.

Actually, in the opinion of a staff officer and front line observer just returned from Italy, the mutual support is stronger, and the recognition by each branch of the other's ability and value is keener than ever before in American military history.

Some Units Work Together

Findings of the Army Ground Forces observer, Maj. Pierre A. Kleff, FA, of Baltimore, were made public this week by the War Department.

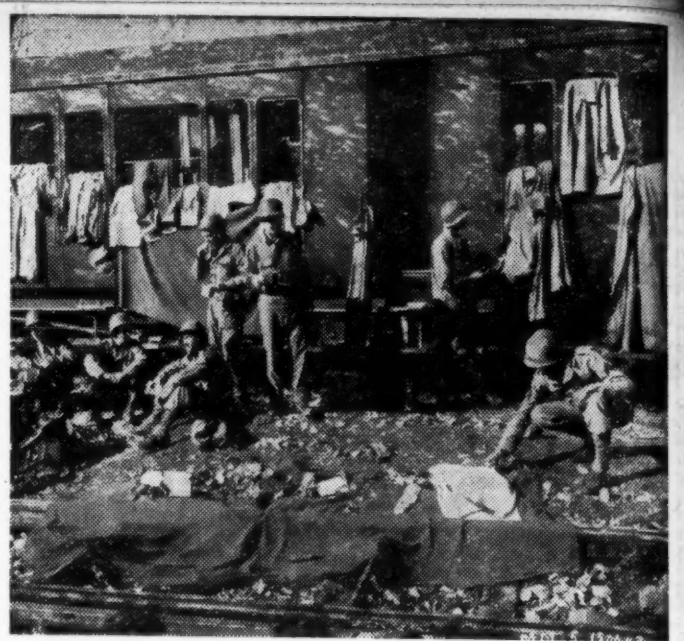
"The team idea—an Infantry regiment or battalion working with an Artillery battalion or battery—is really working out," he said. "The same units work together constantly and each gets a clear knowledge of the capabilities of the other. Usually, each knows beforehand just what the other wants."

"Sometimes, of course, temporary shifts of units are necessary. Then you'll hear the Infantry team members lamenting, 'Now, if we just had our artillerymen . . . and the artillerymen probably will be muttering, 'If that was our Infantry up there, they'd clean that spot out—and how!'"

None of the excellent reports on accomplishments of the Artillery in this war has been exaggerated, Major Kleff said, adding that the German artillery is good, too, but uses methods different from ours.

We Mass Fire

"They do a great deal of firing of single guns on a specific target, whereas we normally mass our fire," he disclosed. "They are far more conservative with ammunition than we are. If there is even a chance that artillery shells will do the job



WHEN THE MEMBERS of a U. S. Army Tank Destroyer battalion, fighting on the Italian front, had the opportunity to rest, they utilized the best available facilities . . . a bombed-out Italian railway car. All windows in the car were shattered and shrapnel had torn gaping holes in the roof and sides, but it still offered some protection from the heavy rains. Note gear hanging from the windows and doors. The compartments remained intact, and two men slept in each.

—Signal Corps Photo.

Your Employment Idea May Be Worth \$25,000

WASHINGTON—Back in the days when you were a civilian, you probably griped about as much as you do now in the Army, and although your griping lacked a professional touch, you probably had plenty to say about jobs and employment.

You probably dreamed up a number of depression-busting ideas and offered a solution to every unemployment problem in chin sessions with the gang at the corner drug store or over a glass of suds.

Well, if you did, buddy, you're a lucky guy. Because you may have the core of an idea which will net you a cool twenty-five grand in the War Employment contract.

\$50,000 in Prizes

In observance of its hundredth birthday, Pabst has established a series of prizes, totaling \$50,000, to be awarded to the authors of the 17 best plans for employment after the armistice. All prizes are payable in war bonds; the first is \$25,000; the second, \$10,000; and 15 others, \$1,000 each.

The Pabst Co. has no intentions of stowing the prize-winning essay away in a vault without doing its best to see that the plans have an opportunity to be tried out. Winning plans will be turned over to the U. S. Government and copies will be made available for study by agencies which concern themselves with the problems of post-war employment. Chances are, too, that the 17 plans will be brought out in booklet form for distribution to the general public.

Top Judges

In line with its intentions of backing employment suggestions, Pabst's contest judges are tops in the field of economics—Clarence Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin; Wesley C. Mitchell, Professor of Economics at Columbia University; Beardsley Ruml, Treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., in New York City, also Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Members of the faculty of the Economics Department of Columbia University will serve as consultants to the judges, and will assist in the preliminary judging.

Although thousands of plans have already been received, there is still time to get into the running for that \$25,000. The essays, of not more than 2,000 words, must be postmarked by midnight of February 7, 1944, and must be received by the Pabst Company by March 27. The awards will be announced as soon as possible after the contest closes.

Full information and rules by which all contestants are bound will be airmailed by Pabst Post-War Employment Awards, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

If you've got ideas, it looks like now's the time to cash in on them.

Plaque Honors Writer Of Famed 'Caisson Song'

FORT SILL, Okla.—A brief military ceremony was held in the Field Artillery School to dedicate two plaques, one to the late Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Gruber, author of the "Caisson Song," and the other a reproduction of a letter of commendation to the Field Artillery School from Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, AGF commander.

The plaque to General Gruber was unveiled by Brig. Gen. George H. Paine, commanding general of the 31st Field Artillery brigade, who was present when General Gruber composed the melody. General Paine, himself, contributed one of the verses to the now popular Army song.

Win Plaque Second Time

FORT BENNING, Ga.—For the second time in as many months, the Kepner plaque, emblematic of top proficiency in the I Tactical Air Division, has been awarded to the Third Composite Squadron (Special) stationed at Lawson Field as a demonstration unit for the Infantry School. Should the squadron win the plaque this month, it will become its permanent possession.

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ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR

Pvt. Paul F. Walker and a worried expression has arrived at **CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.** Just before his troop train pulled out to bring him to the Texas camp, a sergeant warned him: Remember, Walker, you will be held personally responsible for any damage to your train or its contents. The train was in a wreck and there was considerable damage. "And me with only four bucks in my pocket," wailed Walker.

Pvt. Emil John Herbert Engesser, **CAMP ROBERTS, Calif.**, knows there is no truth to the old saying that lightning never strikes twice. Engesser found a wallet in the camp service club containing \$57. On his way back from returning it a corporal stopped him, told him a San Francisco bank was hunting him. The corporal had read Engesser's long name in an advertisement, recognized it on his fatigue jacket. The bank revealed that the soldier's grandmother in England had died, leaving him a \$4000 estate.

Incidental Intelligence: The 81st Division Wildcat Band, now at **CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.**, during 1943 played the national anthem 464 times, the division march 1628 times.

At **FORT SAM HOUSON, Tex.**, Pfc. Jack Billman and Pvt. James Friend, broke, ordered "two cupsa hot water" at the exchange annex. While the waitress stared, they opened a paper bag, brought forth two cans of "C" ration, dumped cocoa into the water and began dunking hard biscuits.

Lt. Albert Hurwitz, wounded, was being carried aboard a boat to be evacuated from **GUADALCANAL**. "Hi, Doc! Say, you left your topcoat behind last time," yelled an officer. It was the same boat that had landed him on Guadalcanal months before. And sure enough, when he got below, there was his coat hanging on the rack where he'd forgotten it in his haste to get ashore.

Mascot Division: WAC T/5 Irene Heckenlively, **CAMP STEWART, Ga.**, keeps a pet mouse in the barracks. Contrary to popular conceptions, her bunk mates haven't yet protested. The mouse is just a week and a half old. . . . A small billy goat attends the evening movies regularly at one

of the outdoor theaters at **CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, Fla.** According to the theater manager, he usually arrives about 20 minutes before show time, stays until after the feature. So far, there's been no kick from other patrons.

"I want to cash a money order," said a private to Postmaster Ray Heywood at **CAMP CALLAN, Calif.**

"Identification," requested the postmaster. The private reached for his dogtags, hesitated—he'd forgotten them. He reached for his wallet but he'd forgotten it, too. He started for the door, disheartened, when he suddenly whirled. "Just remembered, this is me," he exclaimed pulling down his lip to reveal his name tattooed inside.

A staff sergeant in **SANTA MONICA** ran into a problem the other day and found a ready solution—with the help of a colonel who was quite innocent of the aid he gave. The sergeant had sent two of his privates up to one of the Edgewater hotel offices to bring back several chairs—that belonged to his organization. When they got there they discovered that the chairs were occupied by junior officers who told the soldiers to come back with more authority than the word of a private. The sergeant went back to the hotel with his privates, and was just about to begin an argument when a colonel entered the room. Seeing his opportunity—the sergeant barked a loud "Tension," and the officers jumped from their seats. Then at a wink from the sergeant the men went to work, and before the surprised officers were given the "At Ease" by the colonel, they had whisked out the chairs and disappeared with them from the office.

Army Men Place on Exhibit Many Items at Hobby Show

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Even though civilians live under the pressure of swing shifts and long, slow bus rides to and from work, a great many somehow find time to indulge in various hobbies.

Servicemen, too, though beset with such chores as KP or latrine duty, manage to squeeze in a few hours of occasional hobby riding.

Civilian Wins GI Song Contest

CAMP CARSON, Colo.—The 71st Division here at Camp Carson now has a marching song. A contest, which ended December 1, 1943, to select such a song was so successful that over 200 entries came in from all parts of the country, many of them from soldiers, but a civilian, Elsie De Voe, had her marching song selected as the best.

The song has now been published, and printed and a copy of it is going to every soldier in the division. Following are the words to the 71st Division Marching Song: "Here they come! Men of the Division. See them march, singing along.

Every one stepping with true precision: Gallant lads with rhythm and song.

Here's to the 71st, the finest and best from East to West.

God bless the 71st, so brave and true, their sons are blest.

Marching onward to victory, Artillery and our Infantry
God bless our 71st and the Red, White, and Blue.

The seventh annual American Hobby Show, now in progress at Hearn's, Fifth Avenue and 14th Street, presents an uninhibited variety of exhibits ranging from "saints' crowns" to "sea-life" pastry. The various displays prove that people find release in doing all kinds of things—handicraft, collecting bells or campaign buttons, making ship models or miniature airplanes, collecting and making intricate articles of peach pits, match sticks, toothpicks, or milk bottle caps.

Personally Laid Eggs

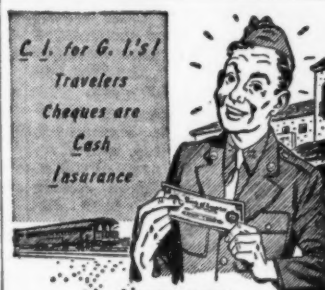
Four-star attraction were six curvaceous Plymouth Rocks from the backyard of Henry Turin, Brooklyn Navy Yard machinist. On the center of the stage, the eggs they began laying soon after their arrival were labelled and arranged to spell "Buy War Bonds." Bond sales were clinched with the offer of an egg laid especially for the would-be purchaser.

Men in all branches of the armed forces have exhibits at this show. Cartoons of Army life by Capt. Harold L. Elfenbein hung side by side with the sketches by Pvt. George R. Larke. Maps made entirely of stamps were the entry of Capt. Arnold Jacobsen, while Maj. John E. Diefendorf exhibited his hand-carved plaques of flying ducks.

Other soldier exhibits were Cpl. John J. Nardone's fifteen thousand post cards, a toothpick model of the Eiffel Tower by an AAF member, a model of a rock pile incinerator, and a copper ash tray. Not from an individual soldier, but from the Army as a whole was the exhibition of handicrafts which play a part in the rehabilitating of veterans staged

by Halloran Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.

Civilian exhibits ran to wood-carving, collections of rare bells, small jewelry, tiny furniture of fruit pits and lollypop sticks, dolls, model railroads, planes, ships, tank and submarines, and all sorts of intricate needle and lacework.



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'After 25 Years, He Decides Top Kick Has Best EM Job

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass. — After having served for over 25 years in the Army, 14 of these as first sergeant, Warrant Officer Ralph H. Price, of the 196th AAA Battalion, believes that the much-maligned top kick holds the best job of any enlisted man in today's Army.

First sergeants in the present Army are a long way from the "bruiser" type of Price's early days. "Then," he says, "it was necessary for the top kick to be able to lick every man in his outfit to hold tenure in office. The first sergeant today relies more on brains than brawn, and uses his station to give help to his men, rather than in roughing them."

W. O. Price numbers his own top-kick days as the happiest of his life by reason of the many close friendships he formed and the great satisfaction he derives in having a part in the training of many men who are commissioned in the Army.

Nurses' Quarters Memo To Gallant Bataan Nurses

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—The nurses' quarters at Finney General Hospital here have been specially fitted out as a memorial to nurses who performed such outstanding services in the Philippines, with rooms named specially for those nurses who were left behind on Bataan at the time of its surrender.

Col. Samuel W. Browne, commanding officer of the hospital, an Army veteran of World War I, knew many of these nurses personally. In consequence he has had seven plaques made, one for each of the nurses' quarters, bearing five names each, and commemorating the gallant and unselfish service given by the Bataan nurses.

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Jap, German Among Lingos in New Guides

WASHINGTON—Six more guides to the foreign languages encountered by American soldiers throughout the world have been issued, the War Department announced this week.

The guides are separate handbooks on the Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Greek, Japanese, and German languages. Chinese, French, Italian, and North African Arabic guides previously have been announced.

Purpose of the language guides is to give the soldier enough instruction to enable him to carry on simple conversations in the tongue in use where he is stationed. Each guide carries the information to him through the eye. Phonograph records also are used so that the soldier may hear how the language actually sounds.

AFI Offers Courses

No attempt is made in the guides to give soldiers a complete command of a language. Soldiers desiring additional study of languages may apply for the full courses given by the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin.

Study of the guides, however, will provide the rudiments of everyday conversation. The booklets give numerous phrases, words and sentences in common usage. The English words are followed by their equivalent in the foreign tongue and by their phonetic reproduction. Especial attention is paid to pronunciation of the vowels since their values often vary considerably from those of the English.

The soldier is reminded that he cannot get the sound of a language by the printed word alone, but that he must use his ears even more than his eyes. He is encouraged to practice using the words. And, says each guide, "Say it GOOD and LOUD."

Each Has Use

Each of the languages covered by the guides has a definite use to American soldiers somewhere. For example, troops are stationed at various places in or near South America, where Spanish is the mother tongue. More than 60,000,000 people in South and Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean area speak it. The 45,000,000 people in Brazil speak Portuguese. The Russian tongue ranks after Chinese and English as the third most widespread language in the world.

United States troops working with the Russians in the Persian Gulf area, ocean terminus of a supply line to Russia, will find a knowledge of the Russian language invaluable. Troops fighting the Germans or the Japs may find a knowledge of their languages of great aid.

Fifty-Year Padres Boast of Prowess

CAMP PHILLIPS, Kans.—"Bring him on, only make it a 200-mile walk!"

That was the remark Maj. Alpha H. Kenna, Camp Phillips post chaplain, made when informed of Chaplain Carl E. Haerius' challenge in the ARMY TIMES to any 50-year-old chaplain in the United States to a 100-mile walk.

Major Kenna is over the 50-year mark and is sure "my raising in Mississippi on turnip greens, 'pot likker' and corn bread" would bring victory in such a race.

Noting that the Camp Roberts (Calif.) chaplain is a relative of Swedish runner Gunder Haegg, Chaplain Kenna points out that he is a cousin of West Point's famous Doug Kenna, all-around athlete.

EMs Eager to Get Into Combat Sneak Out of GI Hospitals

CAMP PICKETT, Va.—American soldiers are so eager to get into combat they'll even sneak out of hospitals onto transports headed for battle areas when they know there's a fight going on.

That's what 1st Lt. Harriet Styer of Collegeville, Pa., discovered during the year she spent as an Army nurse with an evacuation hospital in New Caledonia. Back in this country after 18 months overseas, Lieutenant Styer is now with the station hospital here, eagerly awaiting another overseas assignment.

Liked the Hospitals

"Talk about goldbricking," Lieutenant Styer says, "some of our soldiers really have developed it into a fine art. When we were at New Caledonia with nothing much to do but wait, lots of the boys got into the hospital with minor complaints because it was a more comfortable place to goldbrick in."

"But as soon as they heard any whisper about transports taking off for the islands where the fighting was going on, whoosh—they cleared out in a hurry. They wouldn't even report to their outfits for fear of being sent back to the hospital. They'd sneak down to the boats and join their outfits on them. And the fellows who were too sick to go and had to remain in the hospital were mad as everything."

Happened So Fast

Lieutenant Styer was nursing at Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, when Pearl Harbor struck. Her hospital unit joined the Army in January, 1942. Three days later she was on a transport bound for Australia. It all happened so fast, she says, they didn't even get Army uniforms until they reached New Caledonia, a couple of months later. The evacuation hospital she served with cared for the Army troops that moved into Guadalcanal and the rest of the Solomons and relieved the Marines. "Most of the cases we handled,"

she reports, "were malaria cases. New Caledonia is a malaria-free island, the only one there. There is a belief that that's because of a tree which seems to grow only on New Caledonia and produces an insect-repelling oil. It doesn't work against all mosquitoes, but it evidently does work against the malaria-bearing mosquito."

"We got our cases from islands about 270 or 300 miles away. If they were serious, they came by air, generally a six-hour trip. Otherwise they came by boat in two or three days. The men are all wonderful. They seldom complain, and the things that worry them most are not the things happening to them, but the things that bother the folks at home. I've read lots of their letters. The men never complain in their letters home, but there are lots of complaints in the letters they get."

Legion Seeks 480,000 Records for Forces

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Faced with further urgent Army and Navy requests for canned music for members of the armed forces abroad and in hospitals, Milt D. Campbell, national defense director of The American Legion, has called on the 12,000 posts to work through public schools during 1944 in the collection of old phonograph records.

"We are short about 10,000 sets of new records for the armed services," Director Campbell said. "The Navy is asking for 1,085 additional sets, the Marine Corps for 210 sets, the Coast Guard for 390 sets, the Army for 6,000 sets, the Navy for gun crews on armed merchant vessels, 1,600 sets, and Army and Navy hospitals for 600 sets. There are 48 new records in every set. We need the shellac from old records to make 480,000 new records."



FIFTH ARMY GARDEN PARTY
Camouflage Netting Instead of Vines

—Ollie Atkins' Red Cross Photo.

'Fox Hole Service' Provides Free Java

By Frances James

WASHINGTON—Scratchy strains of "Why Don't You Do Right?" blared through the murky Italian afternoon. Artillerymen pinched themselves before they could believe what they saw. There were their buddies wildly cutting in on three American girls who were dancing to the tunes of a portable vic.

Then it dawned on them—Red Cross Clubmobile girls!

They'd thought that their position—with only a hill separating them from the Germans—was too close to the front for even these girls. They grabbed their canteen cups, ploughed through the mud to line up for coffee and to say "Hello."

"We only got stuck twice," the girl serving coffee told a soldier. Another, passing doughnuts, added, "Yeah. The general's chauffeur is a smart apple, all right. He got us through in half an hour without getting lost once. We..."

A rain of steel from a shell put a period to her remark.

Clubmobiles Global

Red Cross Clubmobile workers have formed a habit of turning up whenever and wherever GI's need them most—under fire in Italy to add coffee and doughnuts to a dehydrated breakfast, meeting a returning flight in New Guinea with leed pop and cold drinks, or standing by with crullers and java when the Eighth Air Force Berlin Express comes in.

Originally designed as American miracles of chromium and steel, the clubmobiles are equipped with doughnut machine, refrigerator and sink; recent magazines, stationary, and record player. But the three-girl one-man crews soon found that they were also designed for American highways. Now, according to the terrain being served, the clubmobile becomes a jeepmobile (New Guinea); a trainmobile (Old Persia); a winged, cub-courier cruller carrier (Sicily) or a fleetmobile (secret U. S. naval bases in Great Britain). To deliver the goods in these makeshift clubmobiles, their crews get up in the early dawn to mix and fry mess-hall-sized lots of doughnuts and brew gallons of coffee. Afternoons, they pack up and tour the nearby fields or meet incoming flights, dispensing doughnuts, coffee,

and their own presence.

Original clubmobile units operate in England and Australia, but concocting old drinks for GI's in New Guinea is something else again. Ice is rationed and must somehow be kept as ice until all the scheduled missions are taken care of. Water must be gotten before 7:30 in the morning or it is too hot to use—the process of putting it all together is a good deal like mixing paint.

Prompt delivery is still another problem. The Red Cross girls have found the best method is to watch the sky until they can identify the incoming planes, "grab" their 10-gallon milk cans, and bounce off in their jeep as fast as the road to the airport will allow. "We feel just like a Good Humor truck doing a suburban beat," one girl remarked.

Whether the fighting man most appreciates the hot coffee and crullers or the girls themselves is a question you'll have to ask him.

Besides brightening his outlook for days by their presence, the Red Cross workers often run errands for him. Most often, they shop for presents for his mother or girl friend, take his watch to the jeweler, or act as liaison between him and his laundry. One pair of clubmobile workers in Italy even arranged for a man in the front lines to get an overnight pass to visit his brother-in-law in the rear echelon.

Although soldiers simply cannot resist the impulse to whistle as the girls arrive, they've got the greatest respect for them. One lieutenant in Italy good-naturedly mourned the stoppage of work when one member of his engineer unit shook hands with a Clubmobile worker. Grinned the lieutenant, "He wouldn't put his hand back on his shovel all afternoon; he passed it around for the other men to see and touch."

While it's 24-hour, back-breaking, and sometimes heart-rending work, all of the girls are getting the kick of a lifetime out of it. The only complaint voiced is that of one worker in England, "There's no time left to get to know the people or the country. At camp or in town, wherever we go, there are American soldiers who want to spend their free time with an American girl!"



TRUCKIN' THRU THE ITALIAN MUD

A Record-Breaking Stag Line

—Ollie Atkins' Red Cross Photo.

General Ward Heads Field Artillery School

FORT SILL, Okla.—Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, veteran of the North African campaign and recently Commanding General of the Tank Destroyer Center, Camp Hood, Tex., has assumed command of the Field Artillery School as its seventeenth commandant, succeeding Brig. Gen. Desmond D. Balmer, who will depart soon for another assignment.

General Ward trained and commanded the 1st Armored Division in Africa.

Camp Grant Cuts Lard Issue Three-Fourths

CAMP GRANT, Ill.—By rendering fats trimmed from meat rations, Camp Grant cooks last month saved 78.6 per cent of the lard authorized by the Sixth Service Command for use here.

The December lard and lard substitute authorization for Camp Grant was 11,435 pounds. Actual issue was 2,448—a saving of 8,987 pounds. Saved, too, was \$1,437.92. If the camp maintains this record, savings for a year will amount to 107,844 pounds of lard which would have cost \$17,255.04.

New Kinks

Solved a Problem

A bombardment group in the European theater was having shell-casing trouble. In combat formation, whenever the lower combat gunner of the lead plane opened fire on Jerry his shell casings kicked back at the planes behind him. M/Sgt. Earl D. Knight, Lakeview, Tex., and T/Sgt. James L. Phillips, Marion, Ind., gave the problem some study and evolved a shell-deflector which kicks the shell casings back into the turret.

Theory and Practice

At Camp Blanding, Fla., Capt. Frederick W. Smith, of the 65th Regiment planned, and his men built, an amphitheatre of the bleacher type for demonstrations. Placed on a level piece of ground which slopes away in front to a wide, shallow gully and then up again to another rise, the theater will seat the whole regiment in such a way that every soldier has an excellent view. The rookies go from an hour of demonstrations here into actual field work, putting theory into practice. Salvaged lumber and trees felled on the range were used in the structure, which was built by 14 men in 11 days.

Seeing What Happened

Capt. Kenneth O. Nichols, whose company is attached to the Allied Headquarters at Algiers, began cutting items from his howe paper from Webster City, Iowa, and tacking them on the bulletin board. Then a map of Sicily and Italy was put up, followed by maps of Russia and the South Pacific. Soon Sgt. Charles Gentges built a sand table and corralled sand from the Mediterranean to form contours. When the 5th Army landed at Salerno the ridges and draws of the Italian battlefields were worked up on it. Colored strings were used to mark the battle lines. Salt and colored sand show rivers and foliage. "The men could really see what was happening with it," says Captain Nichols. "Every news story we read made sense, when we worked it out on the board."

Idea From Home

S/Sgt. Herman Fieldman, of Cleveland, has been spending his time testing spark-plugs for fighter planes at a motor depot somewhere near Algiers. He and his crew could never get through more than 300 a day, which to him didn't seem enough. His thought ran back home to the beer-bottle capping machine his mother used when she brewed a batch of beer. Following the idea he developed a somewhat similar machine to test plugs, though he put it on the floor to be operated by his foot. Now he and his crew turn out 1,000 plugs per day, as against the former 300.

Ingenuity Here

After a long combat flight two planes returned to their North African base with broken rudder hinge brackets. There were no replacement parts available so the squadron faced the probability of being grounded at a critical time in the campaign. T/S John Raygoza, a moulder from Los Angeles, turned up from somewhere with a knife, a spoon, and a roll of toilet paper. He melted scraps of aluminum from a wrecked French plane, used plain dirt for moulding sand, the knife as a "double-under," the spoon as a trowel and the toilet paper to part the mould. In a day and a half he had produced new brackets and the planes were again in the air.

New Plasma Sources

Treated blood from heifers and bulls as a substitute for human plasma in transfusion has been used successfully in some 26 cases in England it was reported by the British Medical Journal. The report by Dr. F. Ronald Edwards, assistant professor of surgery at the University of Liverpool, said: "Bovine serum can be made safe for man by destroying the antibodies by heating to 72 degrees centigrade while rendering the proteins uncoagulable with the addition of 0.2 per cent of formalin and ammonia."

Saves Cussin'

Many a GI has cursed and wished he had four hands when trying to take apart the bolt of an M-1 carbine. Paul Kern, a machinist at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, has devised a tool for use in the assembly and disassembly of the bolt which reduces the time involved in the operation by two-thirds and, it is estimated, will save thousands of dollars per year at that one reservation alone. Kern was awarded \$250 in the suggestion contest sponsored by the War Department, and was personally congratulated for his device by Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general of the Third Service Command.

The Soldier Who Came To Church Minus Pants

Radio Tokyo Says Is Top Column in 'Torokina Times'

ARMY TIMES, JANUARY 29, 1944

WASHINGTON—"Some day, when I get back into civilian life, I am going to preach a sermon on 'The Soldier Who Came to Church Without His Pants,'" declared Chaplain (1st Lt.) Francis W. Read, of Glen Dale, Calif., who served with the Seventh Infantry Division in the Battle of Attu in May, 1943.

"I was holding a service in a hospital mess tent in the Massacre Bay sector. A lieutenant came up to me after the service and said, 'Chaplain, please excuse me for coming to church without my pants.'"

Long Underdrawers

"I looked him over and saw that all he had on was a pair of long underdrawers and a field jacket. He explained that he had had his pants cut off so the doctor could get at his wounds, and that it was a choice between coming to church without his pants or not coming. He chose the former."

Chaplain Read's personal experiences on Attu are included among reports of chaplains who served in that campaign which were revealed this week by the War Department.

Battle makes religion real is the observation of Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Reuben E. Curtis, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Division Chaplain of the Attu operation:

"Almost universally men's thoughts turned to God when the going got tough. I had hundreds of men tell me how they prayed for hours when pinned down by machine gun fire. One tough old sergeant said he prayed continuously for 18 hours, huddled in a foxhole, while a Jap machine gunner a few yards away shot off the top of the hole."

"No Atheists . . ."

A soldier in Chaplain Read's unit told him that he had never realized the truth of the story of Bataan, "there are no atheists in these foxholes," until he himself had been in one in Attu.

Troops on Attu attended the chaplains' services whether they were held in tents or out of doors. Men stood in the rain, fog, cold, and wind almost knee deep in mud for church services.

Chaplain (1st Lt.) Clarence J. Merriman, of Shawnee, Okla., relates his experiences among the front lines. He was making his way, one day, to troops who were engaged in a fierce assault on an unusually strong enemy position in the Sarana Valley.

"Walking wounded were coming to the rear, and from them I learned of two men badly in need of help. When I reached the floor of the valley, however, the assault was in progress, and I was pinned down in a deep ravine for hours by machine gun and sniper fire.

"Finally, I reached the two helpless men and, with the aid of sev-

eral others, succeeded in pulling them by ropes from the floor of a deep gulch.

"Swellest Foxhole"

"That night I began a perilous climb alone through a blinding snow storm to rejoin the forward aid station. When I had covered about half the distance, my legs gave way. I could not get up; so I removed my pack, but still was unable to get up. For a moment, I thought my work as a chaplain was over. Fortunately, the terrain was sloping and, after wriggling around a bit, I slid down the hill some 40 or 50 yards and landed in the swellest foxhole on Attu.

"Luckily, I had my sleeping bag and a rubberized sheet with me. In 15 minutes, I was sound asleep and slept until noon next day."

The day after this adventure, Chaplain Merriman had the incongruous experience of conducting a service in a recently taken Japanese village among the rubbish of pagan war gear.

Tankers Avoid Chickens (Not Dames)

FORT KNOX, Ky.—One of the big drawbacks to tank training in the British Isles is the chicken, according to Pfc. Charles O. Hooley, Monticello, Ind., and Pvt. Hamilton W. Moore, Stallings, W. Va. Both men are pre-battle casualties from an armored division now training in England.

The privates, stationed at Billings Hospital, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., stated that the barnyard fowl, which is noted for its indecision before oncoming automobiles, becomes even more confused when confronted by a roaring tank—with dire results.

A report must be made out for every casualty with a detailed account, such as: "Tank hit chicken . . . chicken sustained injuries . . . injuries proved fatal." As a consequence, tankers try to kill two birds with one stone—miss the chicken and avoid the laborious report.

Bivouacing PX Scores a Hit

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—Special Service office of the 20th Armored Division scored a direct hit with the highly popular portable PX used during a recent bivouac, according to figures released here today.

Operating from a three-quarter ton weapons carrier, the tasty supplies were handled by Sgt. Curt Larsen, Cpl. Morris Peterson and Cpl. Mads Anderson under the supervision of Lt. Mario Tartaglia.

In the breakdown it was revealed that the five-day sales to forward and rear echelons and Combat Commands A and B netted a cool \$274.50. Sold were some 85 cases of drinks, 70 boxes of candy, 25 cartons of cigarettes and 25 boxes of gum.

Next time the Special Service office will use a 2½-ton truck and the stock of goods will be bigger in every respect.

Award Offered For Books on Negro

NEW YORK—Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., publishers, announces an award for any book dealing with American Negroes which seems to the judges to be worthy of special recognition. The award is \$2,500 (\$1,500 outright, \$1,000 as advance against royalties). No closing date is announced, since the offer, which is now effective, will remain open indefinitely until a full-length manuscript is received which meets the requirements of the judges who will be the editors of the publishing house.

Manuscripts entered for the competition may be fiction, non-fiction or poetry, written by anyone who illuminates the Negro's place in American life. The firm reserves the right to publish any manuscript submitted, even though it does not win the award. Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editors, George Washington Carver Memorial Award, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 14 West 49th Street, New York 20, N. Y.

The Macmillan Company, publishers, of New York, which announced some months ago awards for the best novel and the best work of non-fiction by writers serving in the armed forces of the United Nations, with a closing date of December 31, 1943, now announce that the closing date has been extended to December 31, 1944.

A feature of the Macmillan offer is that, while a complete book manuscript may be submitted, a candidate may submit a partly written manuscript on which he is working with an explanatory letter or synopsis to show how he proposes to complete the work. This is suggested by the publishers to encourage those who had had to put aside written work on which they had been engaged when they went into military service.

WASHINGTON—Out on Bougainville Island, the GI's are "reading all about it"—in the "Torokina Times."

Billing itself as "The Most Widely Read English Language Daily on Bougainville," the "Times" is exactly that. There are no other newspapers on the island.

Edited by S/Sgt. Marvin Cohen, a 19-year-old Hollywood, Calif. soldier who was a student at the University of California at Los Angeles at the time of his induction, the "Times" is read avidly by officers and enlisted men alike. It is one means of access to the news of the outside world, which is condensed from reports received by Signal Corps units at the island station. Its three mimeographed pages have been appearing daily, and its circulation is limited only by the number of military personnel on Bougainville.

Actually, the "Torokina Times" is an offshoot of the "Rendova Times" which the same staff published on New Georgia, and which became the "Munda Times" last August 18 when the Yanks took that vital airfield.

A feature that no Bougainville soldier misses is that headed, "Radio Tokyo says," a summary of Nip propaganda which readers are advised, in Latin, to take "Cum Grano Salis"—with a grain of salt. To note omissions of useless words emanating from Tokyo, the "Times" staff inserts question marks in place of the journalistically accepted asterisks.

Gone! a Buck

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—Here's how the average Camp Edwards soldier spends his dollar at the post exchange according to Lt. Col. Clayton M. Ela, of Portland, Me., exchange officer:

Twenty-six cents helps to satisfy his appetite at the soda fountain and lunch bar; 25 cents goes for tobacco and accessories (pipe cleaners, pouches, etc.); 13 cents is spent on GI clothing for that neat appearance, and on jewelry for the wife or girl friend; 12 cents partially takes care of the sweet tooth with gum and candy; 8 cents quenches the thirst with beer; 5 cents goes for stationery and magazines; 4 cents provides toilet articles, and 3 cents buys sundries (sewing and shoe shine kits, handkerchiefs, etc.) and hardware (flashlights, batteries, locks, etc.). That makes a total of only 96 cents, but the 4-cent difference is absorbed in fractional differences on the above figures.

Vets of Battle to Lead Orientation Discussions

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Approximately 300 hardened fighters, veterans of Africa, Sicily, Italy and the Pacific campaigns have pledged to give their cooperation to the Special Service Division in their current orientation program now being launched at Stewart.

These veterans of overseas combat will lead discussion groups throughout battalions of this post describing their experiences for the benefit of soldiers training here. The do's and don'ts of actual fighting will be stressed by these men.

GI Dentists Replace Double Number of Teeth Removed

By Hal Ross Yockey

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Twice as many teeth are being put into the mouths of Camp Shelby soldiers as are being taken out.

The myth that the Army Dental Service is making "toothless wonders" of otherwise good soldiers was exploded last week when the report of Dental Clinic No. 4, the camp dental laboratory and operative and surgical section, was made available.

With its laboratory operating 24 hours a day to get the work out, the dental clinic in December replaced 7,159 missing teeth for 1,028 service men. The number of teeth extracted at all dental clinics on the post is a restricted figure, but without qualification Colonel Arne Sorum, chief of dental service, reported, "teeth replaced were double the number of those extracted."

Million Dollar Business

The making of the dentures would be a \$1,000,000 a year business if it were operated at regular rates by civilian dentists.

The work being turned out is "quality and not bargain store teeth," Major Kermit V. Chadwick, the clinic's chief explained. "An average denture would cost a soldier about \$100 in civilian life. Figured on this basis in December we replaced teeth that would have cost \$102,800 outside." Some would cost as much as \$250 to \$300 in civil life.

The extensive dental program is

motivated purely by the Army's need for fighting men in top condition. The AR's prescribe physical standards for overseas duty, among which are important regulations on the number and class of teeth.

Primary Jobs

To bring men up to these physical standards in the oral line is the primary job of Dental Clinic No. 4. Since it was opened in April 1, 1943, it has constructed dentures for over 9,000 soldiers.

For this reason, Major Chadwick believes, "We are making a real contribution by working the clock around every day. The men for whom we made dentures would have been disqualified for overseas shipment at a port of embarkation. If they were later, the cause certainly wasn't a lack of teeth."

WAC Appointed To Unusual Post

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—The appointment of 1st Lt. Ruth Thompson as Control Officer, a unique WAC assignment, was announced this week by ASF Service Command Headquarters. Lieutenant Thompson, who came to Stewart in May, 1943, was formerly executive officer of the Stewart WAC detachment.

Her appointment as Control Officer is believed to be the only assignment of its kind in the country in which a commissioned WAC will serve.



"IT JUST WON'T WORK." T/5 Weldon A. Fulk of the 8th Armored Division Headquarters Company, North Camp Polk, La., explained to the benevolent manufacturer who sent him a folding bed with his regards instead of the sleeping bag Fulk ordered. Here Fulk demonstrates how he won't take the bed into the field.

8th Army Photo.

Supply Plans for New Front Developing Satisfactorily

WASHINGTON—Supply plans for the opening of a new front in Europe, whenever and wherever the Allied forces attack, are moving forward satisfactorily, it was revealed by authorities of the Army Service Forces this week.

In the Pacific theater, where the supply routes are long and difficult much remains to be accomplished, but general progress has been made within the past year.

Miracles Accomplished

According to ASF observers who have returned from England "miracles" of construction and preparation have been accomplished at British bases which were turned over to United States forces.

The supply picture has been vastly improved during the past year by the change in the shipping situation. First, the submarine menace has been sharply curbed. And in addition to this ship construction has mounted greatly.

According to a statement by Maj. Gen. Leroy Lutes, director of opera-

tions for ASF, the greatest problem is met in port facilities, not in shipping limitations. So that everything possible is being done to improve port facilities through which invasion bases are "fed."

Coordinate Unloading

Another troublesome problem is to coordinate the speedy unloading of ships. It is dangerous, for obvious reasons, for a ship to lie too long at anchor in an invasion port for the removal of cargo. The same problem also faces amphibious troops after they secure their beachheads and supplies begin pouring in. The supply ships must not remain long under fire, and the supply dumps on a contested beach are, in a similar way, vulnerable.

Authorities note that North Africa has been built into a supply base much larger than is generally realized. Oran, for instance, has been described as "A North African version of the port of New York." Some 4,000,000 tons of cargo were cleared through this port in the twelve months following the North African invasion.

Real Jobs

The size of the job may be imagined from the fact that ASF officers figure on landing six tons of supplies initially for every man overseas and an additional ton for the first 60 days.

Naples is the chief port of supply for the American and British forces fighting on the west coast of Italy. Foggia and Brindisi are supply ports for the newly-formed Fifteenth Air Force.

Among the islands in the South Pacific the supply bases have gradually advanced as the troops have made progress. Australia, at one time virtually an armed camp on guard against invasion, is now important only as a supply depot. The advances in New Guinea have opened new supply ports. Other jungle island bases, once vital as American outposts, now are in the rear lines.

Pigeons Fly Faster When They're Jealous

FT. MONMOUTH, N. J.—All's fair in love and war; and the carrier pigeon corps plays the one against the other! Signal Corps Pigeoners have found that the jealous spark aroused by the eternal triangle can really make a pigeon step on it when he's homeward bound.

To make full use of this discovery, the pigeon is shown his (or her) mate billing with a rival just before he is taken from his home base. Signal Corps members swear that a pigeon with this disturbing sight on his mind will return home in a quarter less time than he takes when he's only wondering about what's on the dinner menu.

MEMBERS OF a negro Quartermaster Corps of the Fifth American Army in North Africa drove 194,000 truck miles in ten days without any accident or mechanical breakdown of any kind.

Jungle War and Living Are Grim But Humor Helps Relieve Tension

WASHINGTON—How a United States jungle fighter lives, what he thinks about and hopes for, how he continues day by day in the fight to conquer a treacherous foe, is told in accounts sent the War Department by enlisted men and officers of the 37th (Buckeye) Division from the steaming jungles and hills of Bougainville Island in the Northern Solomons.

Warfare is grim in that area. With the discomforts of jungle life, the need for constant alertness, and Jap snipers and bombers making attacks at unexpected moments, days and nights are fully occupied. But humor also finds its place, and helps to make the life passable.

Typical Incidents

Here is a typical incident. One troop unit was changing its positions, digging in deeper and setting up a perimeter defense around their headquarters. Barbed wire was strung around the emplacements, guns were mounted securely and covered with logs and sandbags. One soldier after taking particular trouble with his foxhole announced to all within hearing that "even a bomb couldn't get into it." Unfortunately neither could he. He had forgotten to leave an entrance.

Sleeping arrangements, when bombs are not falling and no immediate fighting is in prospect, are comparatively simple. A soldier looks around for two trees sturdy enough to support his weight and slings his jungle hammock between them. About 7 p.m. any day, if he has no special duties, a soldier is likely to crawl into his hammock. He settles down as comfortably as possible and begins to think about things at home. Then it probably begins to rain and his thoughts turn to his foxhole, and how much water there is going to be in it. Then, as likely as not, comes an ear-shattering wall from the warning siren. The soldier opens the zipper of his mosquito netting, hunts for his shoes and runs and slides into his foxhole which is usually half full of water.

Fragments Whistle

Frequently "Washing Machine Charlie," a Jap two-engine bomber whose motors seem to run more slowly and more noisily than the American variety, makes his nightly visit. Before a bomb is released a peculiar noise like three clicks is heard, and then the missile is on its way. The explosion sounds just about as it does in the movies, the soldiers say, but is much closer, and the ground shakes for several thousand yards around the point of impact. Then the fragments whistle through the trees.

After a time, this danger over, the soldier leaves his foxhole and crawls back into his hammock. The early bombing is usually only one of a nightly series. There may be another around midnight, and again off and on through the darkness. The same process must be repeated each time the siren's warning is given.

Other Perils

Other perils present themselves. Japs like to infiltrate back into the American lines. If it is suspected they are close the men stick to their foxholes. Snoring in foxholes isn't safe. It is too good a direction finder for Japs on the prowl. Hence a snorer is speedily awakened.

Again, monkeys and wombats crawling through the bush make noises very like Jap prowlers, and in the darkness there is no means of knowing which is which.

Capt. Reginald S. Jackson tells of an Army cook who said he was awakened by a rustling noise. Slithering round in his hammock he saw what appeared to be a shadowy figure wearing a close-fitting cap and with a square pack and rifle on his back. As the figure raised its right arm the cook saw a knife held in the hand. Fearing he would hit one of the two men sleeping in front of the Jap if he shot the cook yelled, and pushed his rifle through the mosquito netting. The figure froze for a moment and then crashed off through the jungle.

The word was passed around the command post and all troops were advised to keep their weapons, including their knives, close by and to keep silent after dark. Naturally there wasn't much sleep in the foxholes that night.

Engineers' Good Work

Everyone works, especially the combat engineers. Much of the success of the Army in jungle fighting has been attributed to the fact that the Engineers have built good roads right up to command posts, generally located just to the rear of the fighting lines. Starting from scratch in seemingly impenetrable marshy land, they have carved out for instance a permanent highway which will accommodate six lanes of traffic.

Staff officers say that this method of supply has given our men a tremendous

advantage over the Japs, because the enemy has apparently not solved the problem of getting food, ammunition or water to their fighting men. The roads have also meant quick evacuation of the wounded to the rear for treatment. And this factor alone has saved many lives.

The Engineers brought bull dozers, graders, drag lines, power shovels, pile drivers, air compressors and carryall scrapers, in addition to the usual hand tools.

Supply roads, hewed through the jungle, reduced to a matter of hours the time necessary to get supplies from the beaches to the front lines. There were bridges to be built, ground to be cleared for ammunition dumps and supplies, arrangements to be made for water supply and many other jobs to be done.

Sometimes in jungle country the Engineers are able to get gravel for road-building from the beds of streams. Often they must make corduroy lanes of logs tied together and laid side by side. Cutting the timber alone for this is a big job. Often, too, it is necessary for the Engineers to take time out to dispose of attacking enemy units.

Informality Prevails

Informality prevails between men and officers in jungle fighting. It isn't safe to say "Sir," or "Colonel" where a Jap can hear it, since the Japs have proved themselves uncannily adept at picking off officers and noncoms.

No officer wears insignia, since it would make him a fine target for snipers' rifles.

While the fighting is on the officers have to have foxholes just as the men. Each carries an entrenching shovel and dig his own holes.

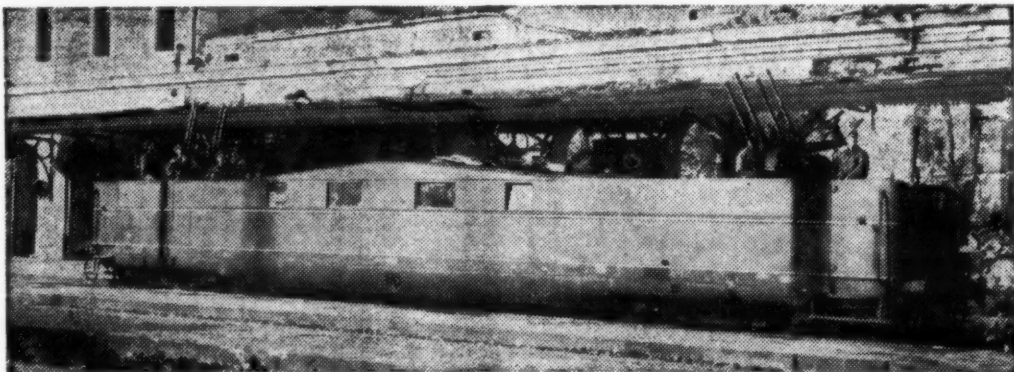
Regardless of rank American soldiers wear the jungle green denims which come in one and two-piece suits. Leggings have proved too hot, are not worn. But soldiers have adopted the custom of tying their trouser leg bottoms around the tops of their shoes because of the wet and inevitable mud.

Equipment has been designed to suit jungle warfare. The brightly polished canteens and cups, which glistened in the sun, have been replaced by black plastic ones, lighter in weight.

Souvenir Hunters

American soldiers on Bougainville are inveterate souvenir hunters. Jap flags are their favorites. Each Jap soldier seems to carry one, given to him when friends and relatives held a banquet for him just before he went into service. American soldiers are collecting these flags rapidly. They get them in only one way.

"And so," writes one of the sergeants, "life goes on in the jungle. A GI's lot's a dreary one, full of inconveniences, scares and tension. But somehow you know everything is all right when you hear healthy American voices singing in the short tropical twilight. They sing the old barber shop favorites such as "Down by the Old Mill Stream," "Moonlight and Roses," and the others. Sing them in bad harmony, perhaps. But the spirit is there. And with that spirit there is no doubt of the outcome."



ONCE A PRESENT from Hitler to friend Mussolini, a deluxe, armored railroad car is now serving the Allied forces in Italy. Officers of the Military Rail Service believe the retreating Germans planned to route the car northward, ahead of the advancing 5th Army, but when that became impossible, made plans for destroying the car and a tunnel of considerable strategic importance. The plan was to send the armored vehicle into the tunnel, with several ammunition cars fused to explode at a predetermined time. The Nazi plan miscarried, and the car fell, undamaged, into the hands of the Americans and British in the Naples area. It is now being used to provide anti-aircraft defense for Allied military trains operating northward from Naples to the fighting front. It is armed at both ends with turret guns of German manufacture, and manned by an American crew consisting of 10 men, a non-commissioned officer and an officer. They make their home in the luxurious quarters provided in the car.

28,000 Officers and Men Released for Combat Duty

WASHINGTON—The release of more than 28,000 officers and men for combat duty has been made possible by the re-assignment of duties of military and civilian personnel who previously acted as guards, firemen, and inspectors at Army posts, camps, and stations, the War Department announced this week.

This saving in manpower was effected as the result of a recent survey undertaken in line with War Department policy to direct all available fighting men into support of the present offensive phase of the war.

Military and civilian personnel on duty at Army installations have been re-assigned so that fire prevention, fire control, grounds patrol and material inspection is performed in addition to their other regular duties. The completion of

military construction has made the release of some personnel possible. The re-arrangement of fencing around industrial plants also has reduced the manpower required to provide adequate security.

Most of the manpower savings were made by the Army Air Forces, which controls a great number of installations. Effective Dec. 31, the AAF commands reported 18,000 additional officers and men available for duties nearer the front lines. The remainder of the manpower savings, amounting to approximately 10,000 men, was accomplished within the Army Service Forces.

The survey is a continuing process, and it is believed that still more military and civilian personnel now engaged in duties which can be shared by others, will be released for more active participation in offensive operations.

Army 'Kicks Back' Another 14 Billion Allotted Funds

WASHINGTON—Another \$14,214,877,000 appropriation "kickback," an amount expected to be returned by the Army to the Budget Bureau reserve was announced in the House this week by Representative Snyder, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee handling Army funds.

This added to the \$13,163,519,000 from the same source announced in November, raises to \$27,378,396,000 the amount the War Department expects to return.

Price reductions, cutbacks in requirements, and reductions in personnel are responsible for most of the savings the Army expects to make from the 71 billions allocated for this year's operations.

For Sale, Rent Lease or Swap

By Cpl. Thomas O. Adams
Bougainville

I am offering for the asking, my one and one-tenth story deluxe subterranean bungalow (the one-tenth is above the ground) located in beautiful Bougainville Heights, just six degrees from the elite circle of Rex Neptune. A well constructed "home," every safety precaution has been used in this ultra modern structure.

Its extra-heavy roof, made of genuine banana leaves finished in beautiful yellow clay, 18 inches thick, is a guaranteed protection against the burning rays of the sun and objects which may be in the air yet heavier than air! Occupants thereof may be insured to a total risk of \$10,000, nevertheless, at a greatly reduced rate.

Stream in Front

Interior walls are made of 4-inch jungle palms, giving the entire home a lake short cottage effect. There is a beautiful stream running along the front. Simply alive with big-mouth bass and mullet, the stream is a fisherman's paradise. Fishing rights in this area are well protected; there is a double apron barbed wire fence along each bank of the stream to guard against unlicensed hunters.

Without the added expense of piping, this haven from the tempests has plenty of running water so conveniently arranged as to allow shower or tub baths by moving but a fraction of an inch from the beds. Completely furnished with the newest household devices, the bungalow has the latest swing-a-sleep beds (vines padded with palm leaves) and a built-in fire (ing) place.

With the aid of certain patented devices, the owner is able to get the maximum of fire control and distribution of heat. Known as fire discipline, this is a new and novel way to employ air-conditioning. Basically, the idea is to make it so hot on the outside that the inside is automatically heated.

Designed for privacy, the landscaping is a development of late discoveries in the art of deception, executed in such a manner as to make the home almost invisible, thus keeping away unwelcome guests or (foreign) agents.

Thickly Populated

Many of the homes in this neighborhood are similarly constructed, and can no doubt be had for a similar price. Bougainville Developments is a well planned, thickly populated area in the suburban Solomons. Compensation for these dwellings is based on the fact that "the highest price one can pay for a thing is to ask for it." The home sites themselves are picked by the Federal Government, whose military laws govern the residents of this vicinity; well-planned ordinances guard against any misdemeanors.

The labor problem here is a very simple one to cope with. Low cost of living allows for a rate of pay of from 7 to 10 cents an hour; for a 24-hour day. One hundred percent strong, every man belongs to the strongest union in the world; there has never been even a sign of striking. Our contracts are so iron-clad that we cannot quit our job regardless of conditions, neither will our employer discharge us until the job is finished. All men are thus given an adequate amount of work, and the outlook for work in the future seems assured.

Owner will swap for any old green pasture in the Ohio Valley.

ASTP Under Study Of House Group; Ban Is Possible

WASHINGTON—Nearly 150,000 GI students enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Program, may be forced to abandon their studies in the universities of the nation.

The House Military Affairs Committee is holding closed hearings on the extent and value of the Army and Navy schooling programs and, according to disclosures made by committee members this week, it may recommend abolition of a large part of ASTP.

A poll by members of press association reporters indicated they favor abandoning all training programs, except those in medicine, dentistry and government of occupied areas. Only about 15,000 of the GI students are studying medicine and dentistry.

The move would be designed to save an estimated 150,000 pre-war fathers from military service, by making the ASTP men available for combat duty.

Meanwhile, Secretary of War Stimson revealed at his press conference this week that the Army will gradually contract the size of ASTP as the needs diminish. However, Stimson added that probably none of the students now in the program would be affected.

Better GI Shoes Wear Longer

WASHINGTON—Improvement in design and manufacturing methods for Army footwear is credited with the decrease in the number of shoes issued annually to soldiers in combat areas overseas, the War Department stated this week.

Soldiers in combat areas are receiving, on an average, approximately 3½ pairs annually, as compared with a previous figure of about five.

Quartermaster Corps officers attribute this reduction to continued improvement in manufacturing methods. A constant check on the efficiency and wearing qualities of footwear, clothing and other Quartermaster supplies is made by observers in every theater of operations. Their reports, forwarded to Washington periodically, form a basis for making improvements and changes in equipment and for estimating future needs.

Soldiers stationed in the continental United States are issued slightly less than two pairs of service shoes per year.

THE MOST VALUABLE "Secret weapon" we have is the self-reliant, resourceful American soldier.—Gen. H. H. Arnold.

Senators Would Bar Permanent Promotions

WASHINGTON—A subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week approved a resolution that would bar further promotions in permanent rank for all Army officers until the end of the war.

Nominations of 14 high-ranking officers, now pending before the subcommittee, would be affected. Included are Lt. Gens. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Joseph W. Stillwell, George S. Patton Jr., Brehon B. Somervell and Joseph T. McNarney, all nominated to be permanent major generals. Their promotions have been held up since last October.

Recorder Rigged With Mobile Machine Shop

IBIS, Calif. — The 11th Armored Division's 151st Signal Company is at it again. Now some of its technicians have rigged up a loudspeaker connected to a machine shop on wheels and a record player. Down the company street—while the division is in camp—the rhythms and lyrics of sweet, hot and swing music.

Sometimes selections are "dedicated" to the upper stratum—such as T/Sgt. Robert L. Gorney, or the CO or the topkick. Then again, the military obscure individuals, part of the rankless majority, may find musical orchids thrown their way.

"And now, in honor of the KP's, we dedicate our next recording, 'In the Mood,'" said the soldier announcer the other day.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC darkroom, complete with enlarger and developing equipment, was built at Camp Lee, Va., largely from salvaged material.

Both Say They're Lucky Though Both Lost Leg

WASHINGTON—The general and the private consider themselves lucky although each has lost his right leg through contact with enemy mines while fighting in Italy.

Said the general, who is Brig. Gen. Charles N. Ankorn, of Palouse, Wash. "I've been very lucky. Several of my officers came into contact with enemy mines and were killed."

Came Home Together

The private, who is Pvt. Dale H. Hitzeman of Modesto, Calif., echoed the general's sentiment as they came home together recently on a hospital ship Seminole, which docked at an east coast port.

Private Hitzeman, a member of the Medical Department, ran afoul of a personnel mine as he was caring for the wounded. His two best friends, men he had soldiered with since entering the Army, found and cared for him. He is 19 years old.

General Ankorn told about his mischance as he sat on his bunk in the hospital ship. He was wounded last September when he was a colonel, commanding an Infantry regiment of the 45th Infantry Division. He was at the front checking the interval between his regiment and an adjoining one. He had found a gap, had filled it with a company and got into a jeep to return to regimental headquarters. The front wheel of the jeep set off a mine. Only the general was injured. The driver and another enlisted man were thrown from the car, but were not hurt.

Awarded DS Cross

The general has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for the part he played when his regiment took a hill near San Stefano, Sicily, after repeated charges against the Germans in what has become known as the "Battle of the Bloody Ridge." But General Ankorn didn't talk about that.

What he was eager to discuss was the way his men were fighting in Italy, the efficient operation by the Army Transportation Corps of its hospital ships, and, above all, the bravery and the endurance of the Army nurses.

"When I was first wounded," the general said, "the nurse who cared for me worked 24 hours a day. Not once did she falter or show any signs of inefficiency brought on by fatigue. There isn't enough that can be said about their ability. On duty near the front they dress in the ordinary fatigue uniform common to every G. I. soldier, and their work is as difficult as anyone's in uniform."

Class E Allotment Of Pay Has Passed Two Million Mark

WASHINGTON—The number of voluntary allotments of pay by military personnel to dependents or for deposit in banks or payment of insurance premiums, has passed the 2,000,000 mark on the books of the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits, the War Department announced this week.

Such allotments, known as Class E allotments-of-pay and differentiated from family allowances toward which the government contributes, now total 2,032,031, according to Brig. Gen. H. N. Gilbert, USA, director of ODB.

Authorizations for such allotments-of-pay continue to reach the war agency, an activity of the Army Service Forces, at the rate of 10,000 daily, he said, with as many as 15,674 received in a single day. To date, 14,814,744 allotment-of-pay checks totaling more than a billion dollars have been mailed by ODB.

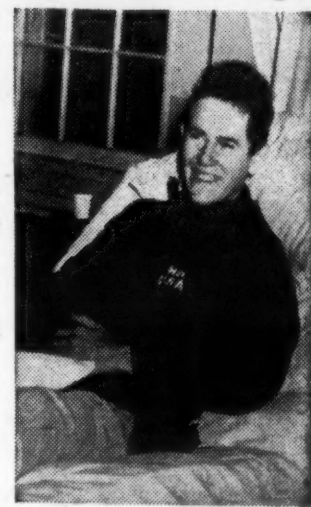
Members of the WAC have authorized more than 3100 such allotments since September, 1943, when they became part of the Army, General Gilbert said.

Medics Rated Most Medals On Guinea, Officers Hear

CAMP GRANT, Ill.—Decorations to medics outnumbered those given any other branch of the service, Col. A. R. MacKechnie, back from commanding an infantry regiment on New Guinea where he won the Silver Star, revealed in an orientation lecture to 500 officers here.

"I can't praise the work of the medics enough," Colonel MacKechnie said. "Every man did a fine job, particularly the company aide men who were with combat troops in the foxholes in the very thick of the fighting."

Although medics are classed as non-combatants, they sustain as many casualties as the infantry,



PRIVATE HITZEMAN
He was walking

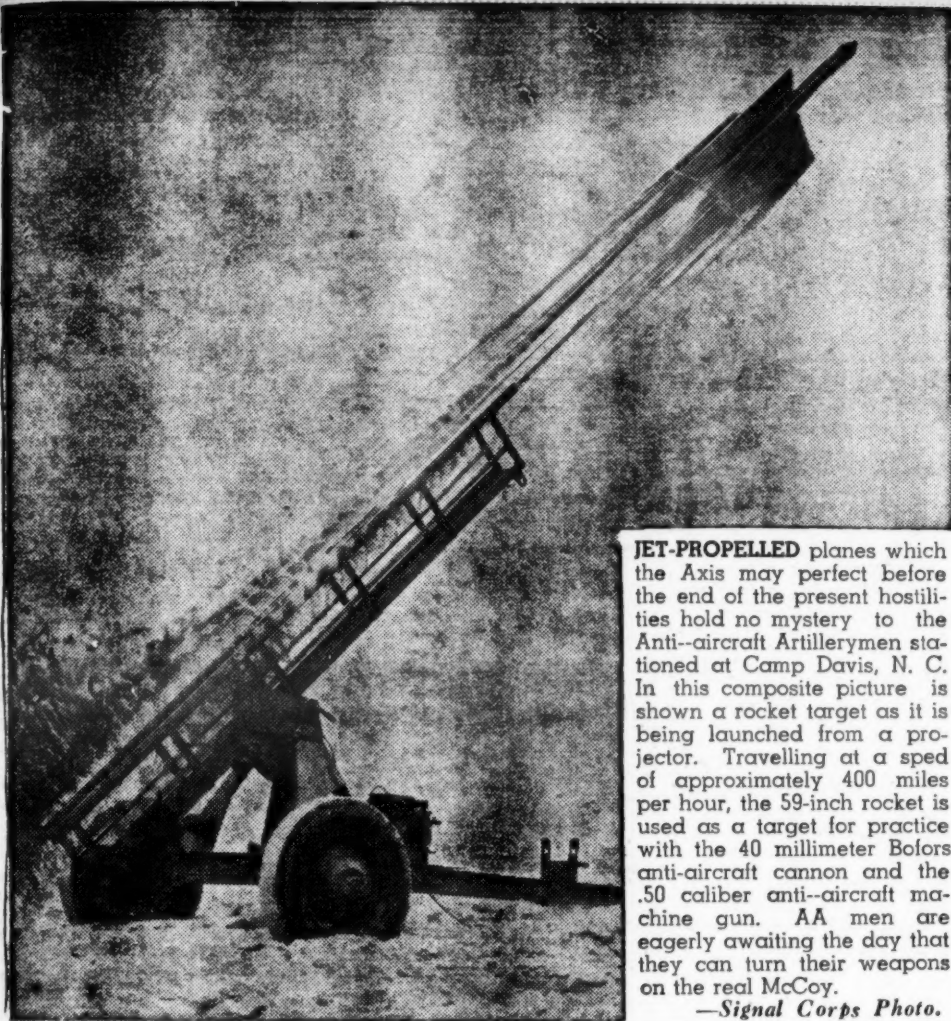


GENERAL ANKORN
He was riding
—Signal Corps Photos.

Arm'd Bn. 'Mechanizes' Its Communications

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—Company C, 70th Armored Infantry Battalion, has carried its mechanization one step beyond the GI requirements. The company has outfitted itself with a commercial interphone system connecting the mess hall and every barracks with the orderly room. A flick of a switch puts the orderly room in touch with any part of the company area.

Sgt. Malvin Wofford of Austin, Tex., company communications sergeant, supervised installation of the system. Now 1st Sgt. James Carpenter threatens to have Pvt. Walter Rokoszak of Jersey City, company bugler, blow reveille into the device in the morning as a substitute for the charge of quarters' dulcet bellows of first call.



JET-PROPELLED planes which the Axis may perfect before the end of the present hostilities hold no mystery to the Anti-aircraft Artillerymen stationed at Camp Davis, N. C. In this composite picture is shown a rocket target as it is being launched from a projector. Travelling at a speed of approximately 400 miles per hour, the 59-inch rocket is used as a target for practice with the 40 millimeter Bofors anti-aircraft cannon and the .50 caliber anti-aircraft machine gun. AA men are eagerly awaiting the day that they can turn their weapons on the real McCoy.

—Signal Corps Photo.

Nurses Adopt Official Song

WASHINGTON—"Song of the Army Nurse Corps," introduced for the first time this week, has been adopted by the Army Nurse Corps as its official anthem, the War Department announced.

The song was written by Lou Singer and Pvt. Hy Zaret under the supervision of Capt. Harry Salter of the Music Committee, Special Services Division.

Private Zaret also collaborated in the writing of the new official song of the Corps of Chaplains, "Soldiers of God."

Words of the song follow:

"We march along with faith undaunted,
Beside our gallant fighting men,
Whenever they are sick or wounded
We nurse them back to health again.
As long as healing hands are wanted,
You'll find the nurses of the corps
On ship or plane
Or transport train,
At home or on a far-off shore,
We do our part, with loyal heart,
To the Army and the American Nurse Corps."

Distinguished Unit Badge Regulations Changed by WD

WASHINGTON—The Distinguished Unit Badge will now be awarded to individuals assigned or attached to organizations receiving one citation in War Department General Orders for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy, the War Department announced this week.

Previously, two citations were required before the badge could be worn individually by members of the unit cited.

The badge is a blue ribbon set in a gold-colored frame of laurel leaves and is worn just above the pocket on the right breast of the uniform. A bronze oak leaf cluster is added to the ribbon for each additional citation.

Individuals who were members of the organization at the time of the action in which the unit distinguished itself are entitled to wear the decoration permanently even though transferred later to another unit. Those who are subsequently assigned or attached to the unit may wear the badge only as long as they are members of it.

A citation streamer is awarded also to be attached to the flag, color, standard or guidon of the unit receiving the citation. The streamer is blue with the name of the action embroidered in white.

THE OVERALL program of the Army Air Forces was designed on the basis of a plan to give us overwhelming air superiority over our enemies in the shortest possible time.

Officers and EMs Are To Learn Entertainment 'Secrets'

WASHINGTON—Between 300 and 500 officers and enlisted men, representing all posts, camps and stations of the First Service Command, will have a chance to meet some of Broadway's top entertainers and learn from them their "trade secrets" at soldier show and music conferences to be held at Fort Devens, Mass., Feb. 8 to 11.

Broadway professionals will supplement the staff of military personnel at the conferences, which are sponsored by the Special Services Division, First Service Command, in cooperation with the Entertainment Section of Special Services Headquarters.

On the first three days the problems of putting on soldier shows will be discussed. On the fourth day, sessions will be devoted to music.

The conference is one of a series being held in the various service

commands. It is not yet known which of Broadway's stars and technicians will be at the Fort Devens meeting, but when nearly 1000 GIs reported at the last conference at Camp Hood, Tex., in the Eighth Service Command, they were greeted by glamorous Hedy LaMarr.

Also present at Camp Hood to teach the soldiers the art of putting on a show with a minimum of equipment were such artists as Ray Bolger, dancer; Cpl. Harold Rome, musical comedy writer; Perc Westmore, Hollywood makeup man; Harry Trivers, screen writer; Benny Dare, dance director, and Norman Corwin, radio writer.

Purpose of the conferences is to teach Special Service personnel to entertain their buddies with the makeshifts available in a theater of operations.

Lieutenant Ignores Injury To Clear Way for Battalion

WASHINGTON—Ignoring his fractured instep, 2nd Lt. Ernest Childers, an infantryman with the 45th Infantry Division, single-handedly wiped out machine gun nests and snipers who were holding up the advance of units of his regiment driving towards Oliveto, Italy, the War Department has been informed.

Lieutenant Childers, a full-blooded Creek Indian from Broken Bow, Okla., injured his foot when he fell through a hole in a demolished bridge. A medical officer at an aid station bandaged his foot and tagged him for evacuation to a hospital.

Troops brought word, however, that his battalion was pinned down by enemy machine gun and mortar

fire and that German snipers were causing considerable trouble. Recruiting eight men, he started out to hunt the concealed guns. He could hear them but not see them.

As he moved forward across an open field behind a screen of fire, two snipers fired at him. He killed both. He found one machine gun nest and tossed a grenade. That finished the nest and its two occupants.

Lieutenant Childers discovered another nest. He threw a rock. Two Germans arose. He shot both. He continued on across the field, now raked by enemy fire, and found an enemy artillery observer in a house. The observer was disarmed and taken to the rear for questioning.

His exploit cleared the way for the advance of two battalions, and made it possible to remove 14 wounded American soldiers. Not until his task was completed did he return to the aid station for further treatment and evacuation to a field hospital.

ASF Exhibit Scheduled For San Antonio Feb. 8

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The biggest indoor display of military supplies, equipment and material ever presented in the San Antonio area is promised in the "Army Service Forces Exhibit," to be held Feb. 8, 9 and 10 in the basement of the Municipal Auditorium.

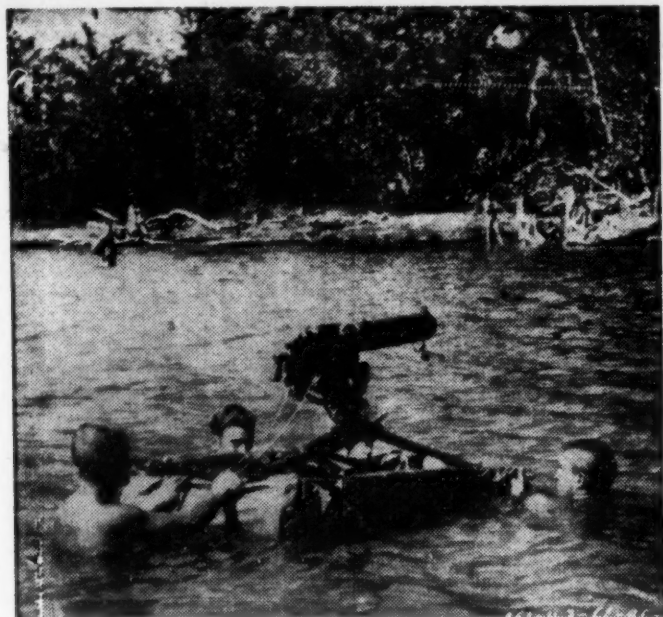
The exhibit, to be staged in San Antonio at the suggestion of Maj. Gen. Richard A. Donovan, commanding, Eighth Service Command, is being presented by the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot in cooperation with Fort Sam Houston, Brooke General Hospital, the San Antonio Arsenal and other Army Service Forces installations in the San Antonio area.

34 Million Women In Draft Age-Group

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Bureau of the Census has estimated that there are 34 million skilled women in the United States between 18 and 49. This is the group from which labor for war industries and personnel for the armed forces will be drafted if the Austin-Wadsworth National War Service Bill is passed by Congress.

Whether or not women are drafted to up production or to release men for active service in the armed forces, the feminine half of America is seriously interested in soldiers' rights and is working in their behalf.

At a two-day meeting of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, delegates representing 2 million women belonging to 34 patriotic organizations, pledged themselves to campaign for the soldier vote, outlawing of strikes, and removal of "dispensable" aliens from Federal agencies.



A MINOR THING like a river offers little to delay men of the U. S. Army's 25th Division, in the Southwest Pacific, when they want to get their equipment on the other side. Here are three members of an Infantry unit, with an improvised ferry made from empty ammunition boxes and shelter halves, practicing floating a heavy 30 cal. machine gun, six machine gun belts and their individual equipment across a river
—Signal Corps Photo.

Army Doctors Seek New Disease Preventives

WASHINGTON — Although the American Army in World War II is the healthiest in history, and is getting the best medical treatment, doctors in the Surgeon General's department are far from satisfied.

Research and experiments now under way, they hope, will result in control over, possibly a vaccine against, malaria and other insect-borne diseases; a toxoid that protects against gas gangrene infection caused by bacteria in the soil; the development of a plastic armor that may be worn by the crews of bombers and other planes and by tank crews, to protect them against chest and abdominal wounds and new equipment to prevent frozen fingers and

frostbite for fliers who have to repair guns and other apparatus at high altitudes.

'Malaria Discipline'

The malaria situation in much improved in the Pacific and all over the globe, medical officers report, due to what Army doctors term "malaria discipline." This term covers the constant use of atabrine, the wearing of proper protective clothing and sanitation and screening.

Types of armor is being tried out by the Eighth Air Force in England with what seems to be considerable promise. It was tried first with Infantry troops, but they have too much to carry for that to be practicable. The mechanized troops, however, should be able to use it without discomfort.

Experiment is going on with new types of gloves which may be used by aircrews at high altitudes in the adjustment or repair of apparatus.

Casualties from gas gangrene were unusually light in North Africa. This is attributed by the medical authorities to the character of the terrain and to the sunshine.

Excellent Record

Brig. Gen. Fred W. Rankin, recently back from a round-the-world inspection of Army medical facilities, and a veteran surgeon from World War I, expresses himself as being astonished by the excellent record set by the doctors in all the war theatres. He attributes the absence of widespread disease to these factors:

1. The immunization program, which includes shots against smallpox, typhoid, paratyphoid, tetanus, yellow fever, typhus and cholera.

"We have had absolutely no tetanus," General Rankin asserts. "There were three mild cases of typhus in Tunisia and that was all. The vaccines have given us an enormously lower mortality than in the last war."

2. The plasma program. "We just can't be too happy about that," he notes. "As a part of the program we have typed the blood of every soldier—another thing not done in World War I, and it is stamped on his identification tags."

3. The best-trained young surgeons the Army has ever had and the most mobile hospital units. The portable hospital is going to be a great thing in the Pacific area.

4. New drugs, including the wonder-working sulfa family and the newer penicillin.

5. Air transportation of the wounded. This has helped considerably, General Rankin asserts, in keeping the mortality figures of this war down to 3.1, in comparison with 7.7 of the last war.

Finest Treatment in History

"The wounded soldier today receives finer treatment than has been given to men in any war in history," General Rankin says. "And this treatment carries all the way back from the point where he was wounded. 'We have to-day hospitals devoted to the special care and treatment of various types of wounds and injuries. And there are also rehabilitation and training centers as well as hospitals, with the training and energy of their staffs devoted to achieve as near a normal and healthy life for the soldier as is humanly possible.'"

Action Taken, Eggs Consumed

CAMP WHITE, Ore.—Here's one to add to your steadily growing anthology of famous military quotations.

As an inspecting officer made his routine tour through the Quartermaster Detachment mess hall and kitchen, smiling benignly at the spotless appearance of the rooms and equipment, his eyes suddenly widened with hurt surprise. On the far corner of a stove, snuggling together on a hunk of GI toast, lay two poached eggs. The inspecting officer's face clouded darkly, but the eggs only stared back with bland insolence.

In his official report, the inspecting officer duly noted the deficiency, and pointedly recommended that "action be taken to remedy the situation." Shortly he received the following report from the detachment commander: "Action taken. Eggs consumed."

Cash, Parties Reward Top Men In Battalion

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky. — Cash prizes totalling \$100, passes, and beer parties were awarded to the enlisted men of the 27th Tank Battalion last week for excellent showing made in training tests.

S/Sgt. Albert James won first prize for the best tank crew, with \$20 for the crew and three-day passes for each member. Second prize of \$15 and three-day passes went to S/Sgt. William Newton and members of his crew. And \$5 and one-day passes went to Sgt. Elisha F. Scott, third place winner.

S/Sgt. Milford W. McBride was awarded \$5 and three-day passes for the best mortar crew and Sgt. James Conlan, Jr., and his crew were given the same prizes for the best assault gun crew.

First prize for the best individual and all-round soldier went to Cpl. Raymond L. Bechtlem who was awarded \$15 and a 10-day furlough, with second going to T/5 Ralph H. Hotchkiss and third to Sgt. W. T. Whalen.

Beer parties went to Company A, for having the best company in the battalion, and to the first platoon in Company D, for the best platoon.

AGF: The Week's News of the Army Ground Forces Straight from Headquarters in Washington

HEADQUARTERS, AGF — Promotion of eight officers assigned to headquarters was announced this week by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces.

Those promoted from the rank of lieutenant colonel to colonel were Col. Edwin H. J. Carns, GSC; Col. John F. Holland, Inf.; Col. John R. Jeter, GSC; Col. Edwin L. Johnson, GSC; Col. Dana P. McGown, GSC; Col. Clayton H. Studebaker, FA; Col. Donald C. Tredennick, GSC. Maj. William Meyer, Inf., was promoted from the rank of captain.

Newly assigned officers to headquarters this week included Lt. Col. Elmer B. Thayer, FA, to the Ground G-2 Section and Maj. Edward H. Coffey, Sig C, to the Ground Requirements Section.

Funeral services for Col. Rowland R. Street, formerly assigned to the G-1 (Personnel) Section at headquarters, were held on Saturday, Jan. 22, at Arlington National Cemetery. Colonel Street, a native of West Plains, Mo., died at Yuma, Ariz., on Jan. 15.

HEADQUARTERS, Anti-Aircraft Command—Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, made a visit of inspection last week to the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training School and Anti-Aircraft Artillery Board at Camp Davis, N. C. General McNarney was met upon arrival at Camp Davis by Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, commanding general, Anti-Aircraft Command.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, commandant, Anti-Aircraft Artillery School, has announced the appointment of Lt. Col. D. E. Whitty as head of the searchlight department at the school. Colonel Whitty, who commanded an anti-aircraft artillery searchlight battalion in North Africa, succeeds Lt. Col. Daniel G. Bell.

Maj. Gen. Homer R. Oldfield, special assistant for anti-aircraft to the commanding general, Army Air Forces, visited the Anti-Aircraft Artillery School recently.

War Bonds purchased for cash by personnel at the school during the last six months of 1943 totaled \$426,038.70. It was announced by Capt. Edward R. Massie Jr., special service officer.

AIRBORNE COMMAND—A pictorial record of the duties of a jump master during a parachute operation has been put on a strip film for the first time as a training aid. The work was completed this week by the Airborne Command Engineer and reproduction section at Camp Mackall, N. C. Other strip film series have proved so valuable as preliminary training aids that the jump master scenes were done under the direction of Maj. Paul H. Troth Jr., with the cooperation of Maj. Harold E. Beaty and Lt. Bruce Wright. Airborne troops of the 597th Engineers were used for the picture.

Four Polish officers visited Camp Mackall recently to witness airborne unit training after a week's observation at the Parachute School, Fort Benning, Ga. The officers were Col. Stanislaw Sosabowski, Maj. Stanislaw Jachnik, Lt. Jerry Dyrda and 2nd Lt. Ottokar Sykara.

Recent promotions at Airborne Command Headquarters include those of Lt. Col. James S. Rocke-

Tiny WAC Proves Fine Supply Sgt.

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—They told Lillian "Jackie" Renshaw at the induction center, when she applied for assignment to Motor Transport in the WACs, that she was too short and also 12 pounds underweight for that type of work.

A year later, after she had proved her usefulness as WAC Supply Sergeant and had become one of the most popular women on the post, she was found qualified for overseas duty, and was all set to be shipped when the Army decided she would be more valuable here.

Capt. Jane E. Brown, commanding officer of the post WAC detachment, says: "She is the best supply sergeant anyone could wish for."

Now she has her GI driver's license and when laundry day arrives on Thursday she loads her truck with hundreds of bundles and drives it back to the WAC detachment to unload it herself. Every month she buys a \$50 bond and has ordered her husband, Pfc. Virgil Renshaw, who is in the Air Corps at Kirtland Field, N. M., to do likewise.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS repair shops at 260 posts, camps and stations in United States are saving the government nearly two million dollars per year through their repair activities.

W. Greathouse, assistant inspector general; Lt. Col. Raymond C. Schepach, assistant G-2, all from the rank of major, and Maj. Harold E. Beaty, assistant engineer officer, and Maj. O. K. Furtick, assistant G-2, from captain.

Under the supervision of Capt. James A. Colquitt, special service officer of the Airborne Command, plans are underway for a camp-wide boxing elimination contest. Conducted as a tournament in all weight divisions, Camp Mackall winners will participate in the North Carolina servicemen's boxing tournament to be held in Raleigh, N. C., some time in March. Because of the many camps located in North Carolina, the yearly tournament creates considerable interest in both military installations and boxing circles.

CAVALRY SCHOOL—"The outstanding mission we have at the Cavalry School is to teach recon-

naissance to officers of all the arms. What they teach their men must come from the lessons they learn here, and when they leave we want to be sure they know reconnaissance," Col. Thomas W. Herren, new commandant of the Cavalry School, told the staff and faculty at Fort Riley, Kans., in his first meeting with them. "Everything we teach must have battlefield value—and if it hasn't, it must be discarded."

Recent personnel changes at the Cavalry School include: Maj. Horace L. Duncan, new S-4, replacing Maj. Jay D. Patton, who has left for a new station; Maj. Harold J. Crase, head of the Quartermaster Truck Battalion, succeeding Lt. Col. Andrew J. Longley, who recently went to a new assignment; Maj. C. S. Hampton, new head of the department of general instruction and publications, and Capt. John L. King, formerly of another Cavalry School department, made S-2 public relations officer.



"OH, SHOESHINE BOY!" But he's not this close to the Fifth Army's battle front in Italy, so Lt. Elva Wells of Teachey, N. C., Army nurse attached to an advanced evacuation hospital, must scrape the thick Italian mud off her own boots.
Photo by Ollie Atkins, Red Cross Correspondent

British Army Recalls Successes in 1943

LONDON—The British Army this week looked back on a year of success.

When 1943 began, Britain's armies were in full pursuit of the fleeing Rommel in Libya and the Allied landings in North Africa were two months old. When 1943 ended, the British Army with its Allies was still pursuing the Nazis—slowly, to be sure—up the Italian peninsula.

The early months of the year were spent in conquering Tunisia. Rommel's skillful retreat—marked by the determined stand at the Mareth Line and his momentary success at Kasserine Pass—was turned into a rout early in May. The 8th Army had joined hands with the American forces and, together with the British 1st Army, launched an all-out assault. In eight days both Tunis and Bizerte had fallen and the Germans on the Cape Bon peninsula had all been killed or captured.

Complete Victory Won
One of the most complete victories in the history of warfare had been won. The Allies were in undisputed possession of the whole North African coast, and the stage was set for the invasion of Europe.

The invasion was prefaced by the capture of Pantelleria, whose airfields—together with those at Malta—placed Sicily's coasts within the range of fighter protection. Landings on Sicily began the night of July 9. Parachutists dropped inland, and the British 8th and American 7th Armies assaulted all along the coast between Syracuse and Licata. The 8th Army took Prima Sola bridge after a hard fight and, in July, climaxed the siege of Mt. Etna by capturing Centuripe, Catania and Troina.

Messina was entered on Aug. 16. A new unit, the Allied 5th Army, comprising British and American troops, attacked the Salerno beaches on Sept. 9, six days after the 8th Army had crossed the Messina Straits and landed, against virtually

no opposition, on Italy's toe and heel.

After 10 days of vicious, bloody battle, which at one time threatened to go in favor of the savagely defending German forces, the Salerno beachhead was consolidated. The 8th Army, on the opposite side of Italy, had taken the ports of Tarento and Bari and begun to move northwards up Italy's east coast. The Allied 5th, moving inland, advanced on Naples and took that vital port on Oct. 1.

Then followed the series of river battles: the Volturno, the Sangro and the Moro; and the series of hand-to-hand battles for strategic mountain heights and street-by-street battles for vital towns.

Dominant Rome Roads
By Dec. 8, the 5th Army had taken positions dominating the Cassino road to Rome, while the 8th had secured the Moro bridgehead. German lines in the east and west of Italy had been breached, and the 8th Army's year-end capture of Ortona, opening the way to the east coast port of Pescara, climaxed the slow-but-sure Italian campaign, a campaign which had really begun more than a year before in the desert, at el Alamein.

British Army activity in Burma in 1943 was mostly experimental and of a harassing nature. Mobile troops infiltrated Jap jungle lines and harried their supply and communication routes. At the same time, the British forces were accustoming themselves to jungle warfare, and testing new techniques.

THE REPAIR SHOPS of the Quartermaster Corps utilize civilian personnel, mostly women.

WALT DISNEY designed an insignia including a skunk for the chemical warfare section at Camp Lee, Va.

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SPORTS
CHAT

NAPIER FIELD, Ala.—Preparations are already being made for an invitational tournament to be held here February 19. Those invited to participate are Bainbridge Field, Camp Rucker and Marianna Field. Each of the contestants are recruiting the stars from unit teams for the tournament.

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—Jesse Meadows led his 66th Battalion quintet to victory by breaking individual scoring marks and contributing to a team scoring mark. Meadows split the netting for 28 points and his team romped over the 61st Med. Tng. Bn., 82-12.

KESSLER FIELD, Miss.—Historic old Naval Reserve Park has been converted into an outdoor sports center for the men of Kessler. Back Bay has been opened for boating and fishing. Volleyball, horseshoes and other sports have been added.

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Pvt. Kinsey challenged Sgt. Joe Louis. Louis agreed to test his skill. After bopping Kinsey for about a minute Louis dropped his guard and offered his chin. Kinsey swung, connected, swung again and again. Louis just grinned. Kinsey went back in his shell, Louis back to bopping. When it was over Kinsey said, "Whew!"

FORT WARREN, Wyo.—For the fifth consecutive month Fort Warren boxers have been featured by "Ring" magazine. The fight mag has discussed the fighters, the boxing program, tournaments and the visits of Jack Dempsey and Joe Louis.

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—Four Eighth Armored Division boxers played the rugged training program of the Division. After completing a 25-mile dismounted road march they stepped into the ring and boxed three fast rounds in a tournament—what's more they won their bouts.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga.—Speed was a C James V. O'Connor's favorite when he was a sprint ace on the Columbia track team. He's now getting a kick out of pushing a BT-13 through the air—but he wants something faster. After all, O'Connor holds the college 220-yard record with a time of 22.4.

CAMP ELLIS, Ill.—With "Whitey" Dienelt and "Sonny" Wood providing the scoring punch the Camp Ellis cagers were seeking their tenth and eleventh wins. Dienelt has scored 145 points in the first eleven games, Wood has hit the netting for 117.

FINNEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, Ga.—Sgt. Marion B. Williams' eye sight was ruined by a land mine but it didn't phase his enthusiasm for baseball—and, particularly, his favorite pitcher, James Bagby. When the Cleveland hurler visited the hospital he spent a half hour chatting with Williams. When he left the wounded sergeant had a smile on his face and the pitcher's autograph in his hand.

CAMP VAN DORN, Miss.—Faced by the problem of distributing 110 tickets for the Sugar Bowl game, Lt. Bernard Levkoff decided to give them to the most deserving. They went to the winners of the football and touch football trophies and the 63rd Division mitt-men.

BARKSDALE FIELD, La.—Most Army fighters aren't sure whether they'll try for the pile of gold which goes with championships after the war but Andy Ussery has already made up his mind. He's anxious for the war to end so he can get serious about fighting and farming.

CAMP GRANT, Ill.—Hunch betters or the gents, who deal in superstitions, might have an answer but the high-rolling Camp Grant five and their victory streak nipped at 13 straight. Just about the time sports writers were running out of adjectives the blow-hot-blow-cold Marquette five blew hot and the victory streak ended.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—It was the last major engagements for the re-organized Tech-Hawks but they did alright with Fort Bragg Reception Center the victim. The score of the first game was 66-36, the second, 54-31.



"ROCHESTER." Eddie Anderson, talks over old times with his former boxing protege, S/Sgt. Tony Jones, while visiting and entertaining at Tuskegee Field, Ala. Rochester feels that Jones will be a contender for the middleweight crown after the war is over.

—AFTC Photo.

Corporal Tops
Pacific Boxers

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH PACIFIC—Cpl. Jethro Jeffers, Chicago, Ill., scored a sensational 59-second knockout victory over Chuck Markuson, Navy representative of New Caledonia, in the Tournament of Champions held at Guadalcanal on Christmas night the War Department announced.

Corporal Jeffers was awarded the Alice Faye Gold Medal, donated by the film star, emblematic of his supremacy in the heavyweight ranks of the United Nations forces in the South Pacific.

The presentation of the medal was made by Lt. Com. Gene Tunney, former heavyweight boxing champion of the world, who referred to Corporal Jeffers as "one of the finest amateur heavyweight boxers it has been my privilege to observe in action."

Prior to his victory over Markuson, Corporal Jeffers scored a semi-final round victory over Charley Jackson, former New York Golden Gloves champion who had run up a string of nine consecutive knockouts in Service competition.

By winning, Corporal Jeffers added the South Pacific heavyweight title to the championship of the Island on which he is stationed, a crown he captured early in December. If present plans materialize, he will be a member of the team which will represent the South Pacific in a proposed match with the Service champions of the Australian theater of operations.

Corporal Jeffers, dubbed the "Butcher Boy" by his followers because of his lethal right hand punch, has no aspirations toward a professional ring career. "No pro fighting for me," he said, simply. "A few more Service bouts, and then I'm going to hang up the gloves for good."

Joe Signs A
Discharge

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Although Pfc. Adolph Miller of New York City is confined to the station hospital he thinks he's the luckiest GI at Stewart. He has an honorable discharge signed by Sgt. Joe Louis, the heavyweight boxing champion of the world.

The paper, however, will not turn the Cadre Pool soldier back into a civilian. It was an old one signed by the proper authorities way back in 1928 when Pfc. Miller had completed a three-year hitch in the Army.

The Brown Bomber autographed the discharge for the convalescent soldier during his recent one-day visit to this Antiaircraft Training Center.

Red Raiders Rule
Roost In South
Carolina Circuit

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—The colorful, undefeated Red Raiders of this Army post have been burning up South Carolina's basketball courts to take away the play from the state's nine colleges.

A string of 18 victories over service and college opponents captured the interest of Palmetto State fans, who virtually have been denied the usual display of the college court game.

Newberry's Navy V-12 Indians have been the only collegiate entrants, although others have threatened. After defeating the Indians, 54 to 44, the Raiders took the limelight.

Only the University of North Carolina Phantoms were able to push the Raiders, losing to the former college and pro stars 57 to 53. Other victories have been by safe margins.

An all-star aggregation formed from the nearby Columbia Army Air Base's many teams was expected to turn in an upset over the Raiders, but the payoff was a 47-30 Raider win.

The Raiders lost their home when the reception center closed, but by transfers to the special training battalion, under reception center management, the team will be around for the rest of the season.

Coaching the Raiders is Pfc. Bill Lufser, until a few months ago coach at Presbyterian College.

Captain and high scorer is Cpl. George Blakemore, once of Southwestern University of Louisiana. He is pushed by Dee Gibson, ex-West Kentucky Teachers College star.

As an added attraction there is Pvt. Kirby Higbe, team manager, now chasing basketballs instead of baseballs.

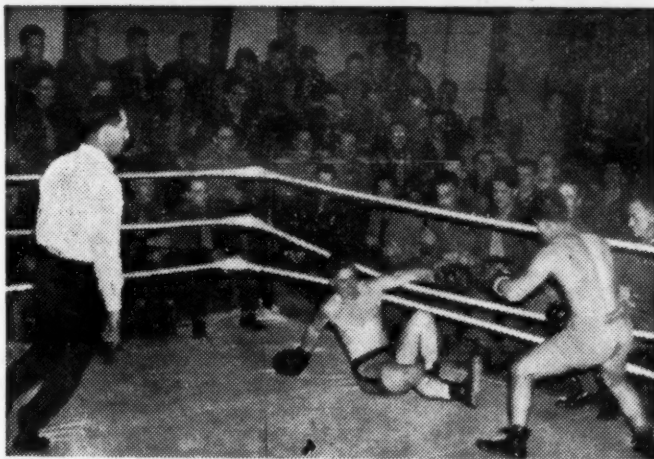
Legion Baseball Helped
Make Fighting Soldiers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—One million, five hundred thousand young Americans who have played on American Legion junior baseball teams during the past seventeen years are now in the armed forces.

A survey made by the National Americanism Commission of the Legion to determine what its work for young Americans has contributed to the generation that is now fighting for America indicates that more than 90 per cent of the players on the regional championship teams are now in uniform.

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PVT. JOE FANELLI is down, he's up; Pvt. Ray Hall is down; now Fanelli's down, he's up, and down goes Hall. They're at it again; now they're both down. One, two . . . ten, yer both out. It happened at Fort Eustis, Va. In less than a round six knockdowns were registered, three each, with a double-knockout resulting. In a later scrap Hall was T-kayoed by Fanelli.

Football Praised
As Combat Sport

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—All contact sports, and football in particular, have a definite place in the training of fighter pilots to get them into a "combative state of mind," Lieut. Comdr. E. E. (Rip) Miller, one of Notre Dame's famed "seven mule" line in the twenties asserted today.

"We believe the boys should, during their training, fight in something—hit something with something else," Miller said. He is an assistant coach at the United States Naval Academy, where he has been since 1936, one year as head coach.

"Football and all contact sports give them an inspiration, a willingness to fight which can mean all the difference in the world to them when they get into a plane and peel off to head into a Jap. Of course, body-building exercises have their place in the boys' development too."

"The question of injury to the boys in football is a negligible factor. There are comparatively few hurt in relation to the number playing and the good they derive from it."

'Victory Trophy' Will
Go to Battalion Purchasing
Largest Amount of Bonds

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—The Post War Bond Officer, Capt. Williams B. Withers, announced today that a handsome "Victory Trophy" will be presented to the Stewart battalion which purchases the largest amount of War Bonds per capita for cash during the Fourth War Loan Drive. The battalion making the second largest cash purchase per capita will receive a trim silver plaque to hang in the dayroom, Capt. Withers added.

THE AVERAGE LIFE of a typical Flying Fortress in one of the war theatres is 231 days.

Yank Saves Yank
By Firing at Him

WASHINGTON—"I wanted to keep him in the family, so I shot at him!"

That's the casual explanation given by Pvt. Floyd C. Mathews, an infantryman from Tahlequah, Okla., for his recent unusual actions on the Fifth Army front.

Mathews was on duty as a machine gunner when he saw his brother-in-law, Pvt. Eual Manes, Inf., also of Tahlequah, crawling toward the enemy lines at a time when he should have reported back to the command post.

Surmising that his brother-in-law had lost his direction in the confusion of the engagement, Mathews tried to call to him, but could not be heard over the battle din. "There was no other way to attract his attention, so I fired a few shots on the trail ahead of him," Mathews related. "Finally, he turned his head and I motioned to him to go the other way."

Gen. Macon Commands 83rd Div.

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky.—The appointment of Brig. Gen. Robert C. Macon as commanding general of the 83rd Infantry Division has been announced here.

General Macon commanded a regimental landing group during the invasion of Africa on Nov. 8, 1942, under Lt. Gen. George S. Patton.

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LOOK WELL GROOMED with
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Tax Included

TRY THIS MARLIN TEAM
FOR "CLEAN-UP" OPERATIONS

Marlin Blades have done a job in clearing out the "bush"—smoothly, quickly and at low cost. Now comes MARLIN SHAVE CREAM to soften up the "enemy" and prepare whiskers for the "kill." Lays down a frothy barrage instantly. Makes a good blade shave better. For clean, smooth shaving try this MARLIN team today—MARLIN BLADES & MARLIN CREAM in Lather or Brushless.

Nurses Describe Life Aboard Hospital Ship

WASHINGTON—An enemy air raid on their ship in Naples harbor, scrutiny by a German U-boat during a burial at sea, and the rescue of six Allied airmen adrift on a damaged plane are among experiences of an Army nurse and an Army dietitian who have reached an Eastern seaport aboard the Army hospital ship "Seminole," the War Department disclosed this week.

Lt. Margaret Jennings, ANC, of Spring Lake, N. J., and Lt. Lois Thomas, Army dietitian, of Syracuse, N. Y., said the "Seminole" had been blacked out to await the arrival of patients from the shore hospital at Naples when the first of 25 Nazi bombers roared overhead.

Blacked Out

"As we were blacked out, they had no way of telling that we were a hospital ship," said Lieutenant Jennings, "and I suppose they mistook us for a troop transport. In any case, they gave us the works!" Hospital ships travel with all lights ablaze.

"They strafed us, first," said Lieutenant Thomas, who sought safety on D deck after obtaining her helmet and life jacket. Lieutenant Jennings was with a group in the nurses' lounge.

"We prayed," the Army nurse said.

No Fuss, No Muss Gadget Makes Plaster Bandages

AUGUSTA, Ga.—T/3 Gustav Wildegans, surgical technician in the Orthopedic Clinic at the Oliver General Hospital in Augusta, has invented a plaster bandage machine which can turn out in 15 minutes the same work which previously required an hour and a half back-breaking labor.

Before his invention the plaster bandages had to be done by hand; the plaster had to be rubbed into the crinoline and then smoothed out. It was a slow, tedious process which was both hard on hands and back. Besides, it was a messy process, raising dust and tempers. Wildegans' plaster machine does away with all that.

This is the way the machine works. A roll of crinoline is placed on a rotating axle on one end of a long, narrow table. The cloth is then drawn through the plaster in a box equipped with two squeezes which rub the plaster into the cloth, after which it passes through a third squeeze which rubs some more plaster into it. The cloth is then rolled into convenient sizes at the other end of the table. No fuss, no muss, no plaster dust.

Wildegans welcomes any Army hospital to use his invention.

"We prayed hard, and we meant it."

The Germans dropped flares, illuminating the harbor brilliantly, then "proceeded to do a very methodical job of bombing," the women agreed. A fuel dump ashore was hit and fired, and three bombs fell close enough to the hospital ship to jar metal fitting loose. But, although the raid lasted a long 60 minutes, there were no casualties aboard the "Seminole."

In one almost incredible episode, the officers related, an enemy submarine rose to periscope depth during a burial ceremony aboard the hospital ship and kept the ship under observation until the ceremony was concluded. Anxiety ran high among those on the "Seminole" until the U-boat withdrew at the approach of a merchant convoy, which it attacked.

Rescued Fliers

It was on the cruise to Naples that the ship rescued two British and four American fliers from the sea.

Lieutenant Jennings and Lieutenant Thomas learned the Americans had been adrift some time when they were spotted by a British plane, which landed on the waves to effect a rescue. In the landing, a pontoon was damaged, and a takeoff was impossible. The Americans joined their British allies aboard the damaged plane, and all were rescued.

Both Lieutenant Thomas and Lieutenant Jennings are high in their praise of hospital installations in combat areas which send patients to such ships as the "Seminole" in "wonderful condition."

Morale among the wounded runs high, and their spirit is demonstrated by an almost unanimous desire to return to combat, they reported.

"All the boys want to get back to their outfits," Lieutenant Thomas said. "We had one lad who was about the most completely wounded man I've ever seen. Both legs were broken, an arm was fractured, he had lost both eyes, and he had chest abdominal and scalp wounds. But he still talked and he still hoped!"

Fresh Food Popular

Fresh milk, fruit and vegetables are the most popular offerings of the hospital ship from the wounded soldiers' standpoint, say the officers. One patient summed up the group reaction his first morning aboard the "Seminole" when he was served a breakfast of orange juice, toast, butter and jam, and soft-boiled eggs.

"No!" said the soldier. "Eggs with shells on 'em!"

Lieutenant Jennings and Lieutenant Thomas have served aboard the "Seminole" during the past six months, in which time it has traveled tens of thousands of miles and ministered to thousands of patients. One voyage alone covered 10,000 miles, they said.



ONE INFANTRYMAN pulling the lead rope and at least one soldier giving encouragement from the rear are necessary to keep each mule in the pack train moving over the rugged and roadless country in the Venafro Sector, Italy. These mules are loaded with heavy weapons of the Infantry Battalion, 81 mm. mortars.

—Signal Corps Photo.

Bug-Chasing Valuable Hobby On Bougainville

WITH THE 37TH DIV. ON BOUGAINVILLE—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Martin of Youngstown, Ohio, would be astonished no end if they could catch a glimpse of their son William Julius chasing through the jungles of Bougainville in pursuit of specimens of the insect life that inhabits the island. Pfc. William, a member of a medical battalion, found time hanging heavy on his hands what with the strong aversion to getting shot being displayed by Army men on the Empress Augusta Bay beachhead, so he hunted around for a hobby to occupy his time.

The hobby flew right up and smacked him in the kisser, so to speak, for Bougainville undoubtedly grows the biggest and best species of insects to be found in the Solomons. There are moths with a wing-spread of eight inches, centipedes that cover a foot rule, huge rhinoceros beetles with pincers that resemble an ancient torture machine.

Martin took a mosquito head-net, fashioned a snare for trapping moths and butterflies. After catching a specimen he sends him to insect heaven with a whiff of chloroform, preserves him by using a formaldehyde paste. In the three weeks that he has been pursuing his hobby, he has several trays full of specimens. On the trays are moths, butterflies, scorpions, centipedes, beetles, grasshoppers, spiders, and "walking sticks."

Private Martin doesn't know the technical name for his specimens, but many an Army man on Bougainville will attest to the power packed into a scorpion's differential or a centipede's front pincers. Army doctors have found Martin's collection of value in treating soldiers bitten by Bougainville's "bugs."

ASTP Trainee Taller But Lighter Than Average GI

FORT BENNING, Ga.—The average ASTP trainee is taller but lighter than the typical GI, according to figures handed out here.

The ASTP trainee stands 5 feet, 8 1/4 inches. He weighs 139 1/2, and wears a 9 1/2 shoe. The average GI, on the other hand, is 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 144 pounds and wears the same size shoe, at the induction center, according to Quartermaster records. After a few months of Army life he has usually gained a little in weight and wears a half-size larger shoe.

Food, clothing and personal equipment, not including weapons, for the soldier in continental United States cost for the first year \$501.06. Replacements and maintenance during the first year cost the Army another \$75.37.

Drill Contest to Be Held at Camp Stewart

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—An enlisted men's anti-aircraft drill team contest open to all tactical organizations on this post will begin here Jan. 31, according to an announcement from AAATC Headquarters.

Enlisted members of the three best drill teams in each type of battalion will receive the following prizes: First place, three-day pass, gold medal; second place, three-day pass, silver medal; third place, two-day pass and bronze medal.

LIFE AT THE FRONT

Reports On Fighting Men From All Over The World

Luxury Occasionally

WITH THE 12th AIR SUPPORT COMMAND IN ITALY—It isn't all mud, filth, danger and "C" rations for the flying men of this unit. Gen. Carl Spaatz had an idea. He wanted a place where tired fliers could rest, and at the same time have the luxuries they were accustomed to, at times, at home. So he called in Lt. Comdr. Osgood Roberts, who was formerly associated with the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. Before long a hotel in a little town on the coast, and several villas which went with it, formerly a luxury tourist resort, was reopened under Air Force direction. Now the fliers go there on leave, and get the same sort of food and lodging—for \$1 per day, that called for \$25 per before the war. Some 40 Red Cross girls come in for dancing. In addition there is a group of Italian women who stuck by their villas. The fliers stroll on the mountain paths, where the roses were still blooming in December, and explore the alleys of the quaint little village during the day. At night there is music, and the girls.

Learn 'Japanese'

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC—Military police, who are responsible for guarding Japanese prisoners of war, are picking up Jap phrases to help them in handling the captives. Here are a few of the phrases written in Romaji, the English spelling of Jap word sounds: Halt!—"Tomare." Keep quiet—"Shizuka ni shiro." Stand over there—"Asoko e tate." Put up your hands—"Ryo te o agero." Halt or I'll fire—"Tomare naito utsuzo." What is your name and serial number?—"Namae to nishiki? Ban go wa nani ka?" Shut up—"Damare."

His Bluff Worked

WITH THE AEF ON THE ITALIAN FRONT—Pvt. Billy Miller, of Peoria, Ill., is short, shy and scared. But he bluffed 19 Germans into believing they were surrounded and took them prisoners single-handed. Miller was detailed to take two wounded men and one prisoner back from the San Vittore area. On the way down they were captured by a German platoon which had cut in behind the American forward position. While spending the night in a cave with a German lieutenant and 18 men he began to think what life might be like in a German prison camp, and then got an inspiration from gunfire and troop movement on a distant hill. "We're surrounded by American troops. We'll all be killed if we go out," he asserted to the officer. The bluff worked. The lieutenant handed over his gun to Miller. "You are not our prisoner now," he said. "We are your prisoners." Miller is being kidded by his comrades about being another Sergeant York.

With the Bombloaders

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA—War becomes a personal thing for the boys who load the bombs into the yawning bellies of Fortresses. When time permits they write their names and a message on the bombs. And they let the bombloaders understand that they are dropping their personal bombs. The "messages" run something like this: "Here's hoping you'll have a blasted event," or "Here's one for Adolf." According to the books the work of the ordnance crew is finished when the bombs are hoisted into the bays. But the men sweat out the return

of every bomber, go over the story of the flight with the air crews and study the photographs to see how much damage their bombs did. All bombs under 1000 pounds are lifted by hand onto the trucks. The 1000 pounders are rolled on cradles and lifted with an iron arm which clamps to them. Then the bombs are lifted again into the bomb bays. How fast these boys work was illustrated the other day when an urgent call came through. Not a single Fortress was loaded. But within two hours 23 planes, each carrying a full load, set off for the target and two German cargo ships were blasted to pieces within another half hour.

Japs Scarce for Him

WITH THE 165th INFANTRY ON MAKIN ATOLL—Pvt. William Morland, of Augusta, Ga., took refuge in a foxhole near a wharf in Butaritari village when a Jap attack threatened. After a little, when things quieted down, he stood up. Immediately a bullet shot across his chest, clipping a button from his left breast pocket and passing through his right sleeve, but without even scratching him. Morland is one soldier here no one can accuse of being "trigger-happy." He has been at the front for months but has not yet fired a shot. "Never seen any Japs yet," he says.

Joyful Surprise

AT A NORTH AFRICAN PORT—Sgt. Harold C. Temple, of West Los Angeles, went down to the docks with some of his buddies to see some WACs come ashore. The third woman to walk down the gangplank was his wife Celia. Neither had known the whereabouts of the other. They drew a three-day furlough from each of their commands.

"Graveyard" King

ALGIERS—In his shanty among a maze of tracks in the main freight yard here Sgt. George Watson, assistant yardmaster, who was 21 years with the Chicago and Northwestern, is king of the graveyard shift. He dispatches the train with "C" rations for one place, timber for another, airplane scrap for a third. How he keeps the rations from going to Arabs and the lumber from going back to the ship from which it was just unloaded is a railroader's mystery. Although the rail system (Chemins de Fer Algeriens) is French owned and operated, most of the traffic is hauled by American locomotives which are crewed and serviced by GI railroaders.

Doing It In French

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA—Life in the French Army must be wonderful. Indeed it sounds more like a night at the Folies Bergere than a war. For instance, in the French army you don't do KP. You are assigned to "La corvee de la cuisine." Nor do you peel potatoes. Instead you "epulcher les pommes de terre." Garbage cans are "boites a ordure," and the mess hall becomes "la refectoire." Again, you don't wear a shirt, but a "chemise," which makes you think of something. And your tie becomes a "cravate." Your undershirt, again, is "la petite chemise. And your towel is "une serviette de toilette." The French sergeant really has a job, for when he wants to say "Column Right," he spouts out "Chargement le direction a droite. Marche!" Best of all seems to be the French command for the phone position in firing, which is "la position couchee."



GENTLEMEN—And you, too, Joe—will you tell us, please, why a luscious doll like Susan Peters should get it in her noggin to don a bathing suit and then put on a fur coat to keep her warm? Women... women!!!

(1) My Heart Tells Me

My heart tells me this is just a fling,
Yet you say our love means every-
thing.
Do you mean what you are saying,
Or is this a little game you're play-
ing?
My heart tells me I will cry again,
Lips that kiss like yours could lie
again.
If I'm fool enough to see this
through,
Will I be sorry if I do,
Should I believe my heart or you?
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(2) Pistol Packin' Mama (New Stuff!)

G. I. VERSIONS:
I took my pants to salvage call
They looked like shredded wheat
No deal was made, and now I'll trade
My kingdom for a seat.

CHORUS:
Lay that pistol down, Babe, lay
that pistol down,
Pistol Packin' Mama, Lay that pis-
tol down.

2ND VERSE:
A pin-up girl was at the front
The bombs gave her a scare
She jumped into a foxhole—wooooo!
A GI wolf was there.

REPEAT CHORUS
Step right up and have a drink
It's all on me today
You can't refuse, I just got news
My draft board's in 1A.

REPEAT CHORUS
One night in old Ubangi-land
I dated up a pip
I'll never make the same mistake
She gave me too much lip.

REPEAT CHORUS
GI Verses by Pvt. Hy Zaret, Pfc. Har-
old Rome and David Schwartz.
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mission.

(3) Waltzing Matilda

CHORUS:
Waltzing Matilda, Waltzing Matilda,
You'll come a-waltzing Matilda with
me.

And he sang as he watched and
waited till his billy boiled.
You'll come a-waltzing Matilda with
me.

VERSE:
Once a jolly swagman camped by a
billa-bong
Under the shade of a Coolibah tree,
And he sang as he watched and
waited till his billy boiled.

You'll come a-waltzing Matilda with
me!
Waltzing Matilda, Waltzing Ma-
tilda,
You'll come a-waltzing Matilda with
me.

And he sang as he stowed that jum-
buck in his tucker bag.
You'll come a-waltzing Matilda with
me!

2ND VERSE:
Down came a jumbuck to drink at
the billa-bong,
He jumped the swagman and
grabbed him with glee,
And he sang as he stowed that jum-
buck in his tucker bag.

You'll come a-waltzing Matilda with
me!
REPEAT CHORUS AD LIB
Waltzing Matilda—carry one's pack;
swag—a tin can used as kettle; swag-
man—a man hiking with pack; coolibah
—acacia tree; jumbuck—a sheep;
tucker—food; billa-bong—water-hole in
bed of river.

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(4) Hinky Dinky

Parlay Voo

VERSIONS:
Mademoiselle is dead and gone,
Parlay Voo
Mademoiselle is dead and gone,
Parlay Voo
Mademoiselle is dead and gone,
Parlay Voo

Her daughter Gertie carries on
Hinky Dinky Parlay Voo.

They say they've mechanized the
war, Parlay Voo
They say they've mechanized the
war, Parlay Voo
They say they've mechanized the war
to what the Hell are we marching
for
Hinky Dinky Parlay Voo.

The Japs are such a funny race,
Parlay Voo
The Japs are such a funny race,
Parlay Voo
The Japs are such a funny race
they cut their throats to save their
face
Hinky Dinky Parlay Voo.

Danced with Carmen from Brazil,
Parlay Voo
Danced with Carmen from Brazil,
Parlay Voo
Danced with Carmen from Brazil
the medals gave her quite a thrill
Hinky Dinky Parlay Voo.

The barber cut off too much hair,
Parlay Voo
The barber cut off too much hair,

Parlay Voo

The barber cut off too much hair
The wolf is now a little bear
Hinky Dinky Parlay Voo.

GI Verses by Pvt. Hy Zaret and Cpl.
William Stein. Used by permission.

(5) How Sweet You Are

How sweet you are, how sweet you
are,
How dear your tenderly smiling
face,
Through days all bitter and gray
and grim,
Through nights when even the stars
are dim;

How sweet to know my heart can
glow
From just the warmth of our first
embrace.

The world's a lovelier world by far
When I remember how sweet you
are.

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(6) St. Louis Blues

I hate to see de evenin' sun go down
Hate to see de evenin' sun go down,
Cause my baby, he done left dis town
Feel'n tomorrow lak Ah feel today
Feel tomorrow lak Ah feel today
I'll pack my trunk, make ma get
away.

St. Louis woman wid her dionon'
rings
Pulls dat man roun' by her apron
strings.

'Twant for powder an' for store
bought hair
De man I love would not gone no-
where.

CHORUS:
Got de St. Louis Blues jes' as blue
as Ah can be
Dat man got a heart lak a rack
cast in the sea
Or else he wouldn't have gone so
far from me.

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(7) Soldiers of God

(Official Chaplains' March)

Soldiers of God, we serve Him faith-
fully
And march in His name through
thunder and flame
Wherever the call may be.

Trusting in God, His strength we
lean upon,
As into the fight the legions of
Light.

The Soldiers of God, march on.
We are there with the fighters of
the nation,
Everywhere at a thousand battle
stations,

Serving the Lord, and serving the
cause of humanity,
Onward we go till Victory is won,
For justice and right the legions of
Light.

The Soldiers of God, march on!
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poration, New York, N. Y. Used by
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(8) Cuddle Up a Little

Closer

Cuddle up a little closer, Lovey
mine,
Cuddle up and be my little clinging
vine.

Like to feel your cheek so rosy,
Like to make you comfy, cozy
'Cause I love from head to toesy
Lovey Mine.

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Repair of Fatigue Clothes

Saves Thousands Dollars

OGDEN, Utah — Fatigue clothing
which has been worn by United
States troops in training in various
posts, camps and stations in the
United States and overseas, is being
repaired by the Ninth Service Com-
mand Reclamation Project, located
at the Utah Army Service Forces
Depot, at a resultant saving to the
Government of many thousands of
dollars.

The project, which was recently
activated, uses Italian Prisoner of
War labor exclusively. Two shifts of
three hundred and eighty men each
are employed. Approximately 250
sewing machines, both high-powered
and ordinary, are now in use and it
is planned eventually to use a total
of 450 machines which will approxi-
mately double the present capacity.

Pine Camp WACs Study Italian

PINE CAMP, N. Y.—If any of 50-
odd WACs at Pine Camp should ever
be ordered to North Africa or Italy,
they'll feel right at home with the
Italian-speaking natives. Approxi-
mately 50 of the women soldiers, in-
cluding two of their officers, Lieu-
tenants Dorothy K. Halsey and Esme
McGahey, serving at this northern
New York army post, are being
taught to speak and understand
Italian fluently by the latest Army
method under the supervision of Lt.
Edward Ardito, Intelligence officer at
the Pine Camp prisoner of war in-
stallation.



AAF Photo by Sgt. Pat Sanford

THIS PATCH SNAPS ON
Sgt. Norman Doerr, left, makes a sale

Sergeant Invents Snap-on
Shoulder Patch Time Saver

BOLLING FIELD, D. C.—A prac-
tical snap-on insignia for soldiers'
uniforms, which can quickly be at-
tached or removed from the sleeve
without sewing, ripping or fraying,
has been patented by an Army ser-
geant, the War Department an-

nounced this week.

The unique but practical insignia
is lined with a plastic disc cut to
the size of the shoulder-patch. It is
fitted with a plastic shank or loop.
Another thin plastic disc is fitted
over the shank from the inside of
the blouse or shirt, with a small
projective passing through the
shank to hold the patch in place.

The plastic insignia fits more
snugly than other "snap-on" in-
signia devices and eliminates the
time spent in removing of stitches
and resewing after the garment has
been laundered.

Sgt. Norman A. Doerr, stationed
at the Army Air Base at Bolling
Field, D. C., conceived the idea
while serving in the Army prior to
1922. Upon discharge from the ser-
vice he became a civilian employee
at the Bolling Field Sub-Depot, per-
fecting the invention in his spare
time. When he enlisted recently he
filed for a patent through the
Judge Advocate General, Army Ser-
vice Forces.

The insignia has not gone on gen-
eral sale through difficulty in ob-
taining necessary materials.

Consolidation of Jobs Reduces
Station Complement Forces
By 200 at Camp Mackall

CAMP MACKALL, N. C.—Through
consolidation of jobs and placing
added emphasis on efficiency and
training of those holding them, sta-
tion complement forces at Camp
Mackall have been reduced 20 per
cent since May, says Lt. John P.
King, chief of military personnel.
Those released here have gone to
other posts where their services
were required.

WACs Get Action

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky.—
WACs stationed here decided too
much time was being wasted by
WACs dashing around the com-
pany area with messages. They
like things done pronto. So they
installed a field telephone system
linking barracks, mess hall, or-
derly room and day room. Action
on important matters now is "ter-
rific," they say.

Blanding Reception
Center to Be Closed

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—In a
sweeping move to streamline meth-
ods of receiving men into the Army,
and to conserve manpower employed
in this work, the Army Service
Forces on Feb. 19 will close the Re-
ception Center at Camp Blanding,
which has initiated over 90,000 Flori-
dians into Army life since Novem-
ber, 1940.

A decrease in the number of in-
ductees, enlistees and reservists now
being processed through reception
centers is a factor in the decision to
close Reception Centers in each of
seven southeastern states, in favor
of a single center for white men at
Fort McPherson, Ga., and one for
colored at Fort Benning, Ga.

General Finney Honored

THOMASVILLE, Ga.—A granite
memorial in honor of the late Brig.
Gen. John M. T. Finney, for whom
Finney General Hospital, here, is
named, has been erected on the circle
fronting headquarters building. Gen-
eral Finney was Director General of
Surgery for the AEF in 1918.

Hang On to Your
GI Insurance,
Legion CO Urges

INDIANAPOLIS—"Keep your war
insurance!"

That's the advice of Warren H.
Atherton, national commander, the
American Legion, to the thousands
of men and women being discharged
every week from the armed forces.

"My advice is the voice of experi-
ence of the American Legion," Ath-
erton said. "One of the tragic mis-
takes made by veterans of the last
war, when they came home from
service, was the surrender of their
government insurance policies which
they had been permitted to buy as
soldiers or sailors.

"While they were in service the
premiums were deducted from their
monthly pay. Once mustered out, it
became incumbent upon them to
send their checks on a monthly,
quarterly, semi-annual, or annual
basis to the Veterans Administra-
tion. Many of them neglected to do
this and their policies lapsed. Too
late they discovered they could no
longer buy insurance from private
companies, because of war disabili-
ties, and had lost the only protec-
tion available to them.

"Veterans of World War II, par-
ticularly those of you who are dis-
abled, do not repeat that mistake. No
other insurance can be purchased as
cheaply, because the government it-
self pays all costs of administration.
You owe it in justice to yourself and
to your loved ones to keep your na-
tional life insurance when you re-
turn to civilian life!"

Don't Tea-se Him
He's Had Enough

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—Don't say
to him, "Boy, could I go for a cup o'
tea right now!"

Don't request "Tea for Two" at
one of the company parties.

And please, mess sergeant, don't
serve tea on the day he's serving
KP—he won't enjoy the beverage
then.

Yes, it's a strange life that Pvt.
Geoffrey McCally, of the 582nd Mil-
itary Police Escort Guard Company,
is now leading—strange, bewildering
and disconcerting, to say the least.
Destiny has placed this man who,
for 17 long years, was a professional
tea-taster, in an environment where
coffee is the main beverage—the
Army.

The straw that will break the
camel's back will come soon when
and if McCally becomes a T(ea)5!



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Soldier Historians

Army to Issue History Of War When It's Over

WASHINGTON—Soldier-historians of the Historical Branch, G-2, Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, are busily at work in the battle areas and among the documents in Washington, ascertaining and recording the military events of this many-sided global war, as they occur, for present and post-war official publication, the War Department said this week.

General functions of the Historical Branch, which was established by order of the Secretary of War Aug. 3, 1943, are to plan and supervise the compilation of the military history of the present war.

No History After War I

Although some volumes of official records were produced, there was no official American history of United States Military participation in World War I. Students have been obliged to rely on histories prepared and published by private individuals.

Four days after the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, arrangements were made by the Historical Section of the Army War College to index the operational papers of this war. A detailed chronology of events was begun.

On July 15, 1942, the War Department issued a directive, establishing historical sections within the Army Ground Forces, the Army Air Forces and the Services of Supply, now the Army Service Forces. Initially, emphasis was laid on the recording of administrative activities of the forces, but the historical officers were not restricted to that field.

Eleven separate historical units during the first year of activity were devoting their full time to research and writing in the field of War Department administration. A great deal of excellent historical work was in progress, numerous monographs were prepared in preliminary form, special reports were made for operating officials, and a number of volumes were projected, each historical unit proceeding according to its own plan.

Standards Needed

There was, however, no over-all program. General standards for completed work were needed, and the adequate coverage of accounts of military operations in the field was lacking.

A planning committee appointed by the Assistant Secretary of War studied the situation. The result—Historical Branch, G-2.

Its administrative functions include coordination of the work of the War Department agencies which are preparing administrative and technical histories, editing of "all historical manuscripts prepared for publication by all agencies of the War Department," and responsibility for collecting documents and other data which are to serve as the basis for historical writing.

The chief task of the Branch, however, is writing. Particularly, writing the history of military operations in the field. There are three immediate objectives, all of which are under way.

One is the preparation of pamphlets to be distributed to convalescent wounded soldiers, giving them accounts of the actions in which they took part. Another is writing detailed narrative accounts of individual operations and campaigns against the enemy. A third is preparation of a one or two-volume popular history of the war to be published as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

Other Objectives

One of its long-term objectives is an official history in several volumes. Another is the publication of official documents, which are being collected throughout the United States and particularly in overseas operations.

To achieve these objectives the branch has a staff of military and civilian personnel, nearly all of whom have been drawn from the ranks of professional historians. They are aided by an advisory committee of eminent historians. Chief of the Branch is Lt. Col. John M. Kemper, General Staff Corps, a professional soldier who was formerly a member of the History Department at the United States Military Academy.

Members of the Branch now are functioning here and abroad to achieve the task of preparing adequate combat narratives. The job has been considerably aided by the fact that the Army Air Forces Historical Section is covering the combat activities of that service, and also by formation of headquarters

historical sections in several theaters of operation. It was found, however, that for the adequate preparation of narratives of combat in all theaters, the records available in Washington were insufficient, and men who had seen neither the terrain nor the action were not equipped to do the job thoroughly.

So it was proposed to send officers and men to the various theaters to obtain fuller data on operations. They were to interview fighting men and, on occasion, observe operations at first hand. Col. Kemper first tested the idea himself. He went to the Aleutians and accompanied the Kiska operation. So satisfactory were the results that three quarters of the military staff are now in the overseas theaters working in teams. They are writing preliminary narratives to be forwarded to Washington for editing.

Cover Small Units

Especially efforts are being made to cover the activities of battalions, companies and even smaller units since the whole field of minor tactics has been much neglected in military literature. The objective of this endeavor is to produce case-history material of technical value to troops in training and to students of military history.

Aid is also being given by the Branch to the historical sections in theaters of operations. A records service has been set up in the Branch's Washington headquarters to locate materials necessary to the historian, and a running chronology of events is being maintained for the convenience of the War Department.

Monographs on specific phases of military administration and operations are being prepared. They are limited to scope, factual, fully documented and objective in treatment. Although the materials from which they are written are presently incomplete, they are expected to be useful now for the information of military personnel and for training, and eventually for the historian.

Since many of the documents upon which these studies are based are now highly confidential, they will be restricted to military uses at present and will not be available for public use until reasons for military security no longer exist.

It is believed that the first public publication proceeding from the work of the Branch will be the projected popular history, which may be ready a few months after conclusion of the war.

Japanese-Americans to Be Subject to Draft Again

WASHINGTON—Plans have been completed for the reinstitution of general Selective Service procedures for American citizens of Japanese descent, the War Department announced this week.

Under the War Department plan, Japanese-Americans considered acceptable for military service will be reclassified by their Selective Service boards on the same basis as other citizens, and called for induction if physically qualified and not deferred.

Last February the 442nd Combat Team composed of Japanese-American volunteers was formed. In a letter to the Secretary of War commenting on the formation of this unit the President said:

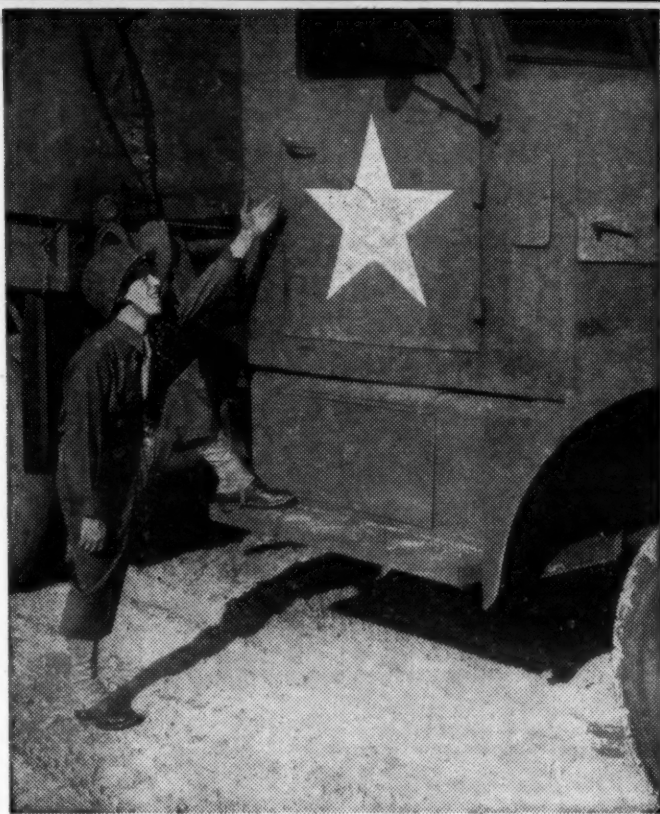
"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

The excellent showing which the

Discharges from AF Total 1,400,000 Since 1939

WASHINGTON—It was revealed by the Veterans' Administration this week that approximately 1,400,000 men have been discharged from the armed forces for various reasons since selective service began in 1939.

Of the number 857,441 were discharged from the Army for reasons other than disability, 428,000 for disability and 171,188 discharged from the Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps. The total number returned to civilian life is 1,457,355.



PVT. ANTHONY CHIARE
He's not regulation

If He'd Snort, They Could Call Him a Short Snorter

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—The smallest soldier in the Army is stationed at this camp. He is Pvt. John Anthony Chiare, who is only 4 feet 10 inches tall, two inches below the Army's minimum standard requirement.

Chiare, who is 22, displayed so much eagerness to get into the Army when he was being examined for induction that the noncom who measured his height evidently didn't have the heart to turn him down.

Drives a Truck

John is assigned as a truck driver, and his diminutive stature doesn't seem to interfere in the least with his ability to handle any kind of vehicle, including a huge prime mover.

When he drives he hugs the steering wheel in the manner of a jockey clinging to a bangtail's head, his legs fully extended to reach the driving pedals. But he is an efficient and careful driver and as valuable a man in his job as any of the huskies who work with him.

Fond of Army life and especially his truck driving job, John has only

one gripe with the Army—GI clothing doesn't come in sizes small enough to fit him. His trousers, shirts, underwear, field jacket, overcoat, and raincoat, all have to be cut down to his size.

During basic training at Fort Bragg he was excused from hikes, because his short legs couldn't keep pace with the rest of the men. He went along on his company's first hike and had to run in order to stay with his outfit.

"To the Rear"

He made out pretty well in infantry drill, marching along at the tail-end of his platoon until the command "To the rear march" was given; then he'd find himself in trouble with the men behind him running all over him.

He has never had any difficulty performing the manual of arms, and has qualified as a marksman with the Springfield rifle. When he stands at attention with rifle and fixed bayonet, the tip of the bayonet is exactly level with the top of his helmet.

John hails from Dunmore, Pa., a suburb of Scranton. He has been in the Army 15 months.

Chaplains to Use Additional Hymnal

WASHINGTON—Orders for nearly 700,000 combination song and service books, for the use of Army chaplains with troops, have been placed by the Quartermaster Corps, the War Department announced this week.

The books, designed for use by troops of the Protestant, Catholic or Hebrew faiths, contain various prayers, services, a wide range of favorite hymns, grouped according to the faiths, and a number of patriotic airs.

The prayers and other aids to services were not selected to take the place of prayer books or missal but to furnish aids for group participation in public worship. Issue of the books to the uniformed members of the Army and Navy is authorized by an Act of Congress, and funds for the purpose are made available by a special appropriation.

Searchlight Crews Train with Planes

WASHINGTON—Experienced anti-aircraft searchlight battalions will be trained to cooperate with fighter planes in combined air defense under a new training program being established this month, the War Department announced this week.

Each month one or more battalions which have completed their usual period of approximately four months in training centers will be assigned to the Army Air Forces for combined instruction in fighter-searchlight procedures.

The course will last approximately two months and will be conducted at the Army Air Forces Tactical Center, Orlando, Fla. In addition to providing realistic experience for searchlight crews, the program also will enable Air Force units to gain knowledge of the benefits to be derived from friendly searchlights.

Column of Poets

(Army Times is on the lookout for soldier poets and is glad to receive contributions from professional, amateur, and would-be versifiers. However, we are forced to request that poems be limited to 12 lines.)

Signal Corps Pistol-Packin' Mama

Climbin' poles and diggin' holes
And fillin' in message blanks,
We'll beat the foe with a radio
Instead of guns and tanks.

Get that message through, babe,
Get that message through,
The Signal Corps will win the war,
If you'll get that message through.

Walkin' guard and policin' up the yard,
A week end of KP
No Nazi shell, but this trainin' hell
Will be the death of me.

Pvt. Richard Joseph
Camp Crowder, Mo.

Working On the Range

(Lyric to the tune of "I've Been Working on the Railroad.")

We've been working on the firing range,
All the live long day;

We've been working on the firing range,
Just to learn to fire today.

And the way we hit the bull's eye,
You'll bet we won't go astray

For we will give them Nazis hell,
All through the live long day.

We've been working on the firing range,
All the live long day;

We've been working on the firing range,
Just to learn to fire that way.

You can hear the bullets whistle,
So shrilly through the air.

And when they hit the target,
You can bet it's a bull's-eye there.

Words by Pfc. Merle E. Nelder
and Pfc. Lewis Kaplan,
Co. F, 317th Inf.,
Camp Phillips, Kans.

Exit Corps Exams

O CO, my CO, our corps exams are done,

Our squads have weathered every test, the obstacle course is run.

The barrack's near, a sound I hear of those who are delighted,

As viewed upon the bulletin board a notice—furloughs plighted.

But O the disappointment, O the calamitate,

As seen upon the list—the name Of those who have to wait.

O CO, my CO, rise up and feel the chill,

Rise up, for you the men fall out upon the bugle's trill—

For you we tumble out of bed—for you in ranks we're lining,

For you we stand as stiff as stardust when we'd rather be reclining.

Here CO, dear CO
This arm, it's not been fired—
Is it some dream that in some stream

This barrel was bemired?

My CO does not answer, his lip pale and still—

He does not deign to say a word—except when out for drill—

But basic training now is o'er—the course is closed and done,

'Neath fearsome eyes these words: "Glads are confident they've won."

Exult ye Snafus, blow ye bugles, While I sing a mournful tune,

Waiting for a furlough—Probably in June!

Pfc. Herbert Arblitt,
Camp Van Dorn, Miss.

Ars Est Celare Artem

You cannot decry it,
'Tis too well concealed,

In no line, in no phrase
Is its image revealed;

Nowhere can you find it
In whole or in part,

Therefore, indisputably,
This must be art.

S/Sgt. Theodore London,
Sourdough Sentinel.

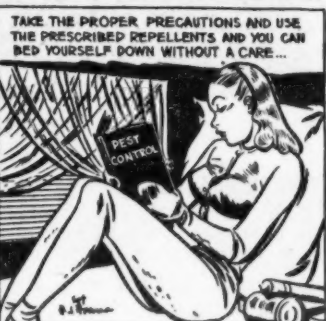
Camp Shelby Units Now With Second Army Com.

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Tactical units stationed at Camp Shelby joined the Second Army this week in a change which removed them from Third Army jurisdiction.

Both the 69th and 65th Divisions, formerly a part of the Third Army, moved to the Second Army command. All Ninth Corps troops were transferred, as were numerous field artillery, infantry, engineer, ordnance, tank destroyer, signal and military police outfits.

The designation of First Headquarters, Third Army Special Troops, has been changed to 24th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Special Troops, Third Army.

A GREAT DEAL HAS BEEN SAID AND WRITTEN ABOUT THE "WOLF," AS A STREET CORNER HOWLER AND A PARLOR PROWLER HE WAS THE KIND OF A GUY YOUR MAMA WARNED YOU ABOUT. BUT THERE'S ANOTHER KIND OF FAST WORKER ON THE LOOSE... THE MALARIA MOSQUITO. IN ACTION, THIS CHARACTER MAKES THE WOLF LOOK LIKE TWO BITS ON PAYDAY. WHETHER YOU GET STUNG OR NOT IS LARGELY A MATTER OF PERSONAL PRECAUTION... HERE ARE A COUPLE OF TIPS...
-FEATURING-
Carl Kemp



Pickin' Up Papers

One of the nicest features a camp paper has issued recently is the page of footlocker lid paste-ups in a mid-January number of "Prop Wash," Stewart Field, N. Y., sheet.

"Prop Wash" gave a full page to information which soldiers always want and usually can't find. There are train and bus schedules, post phone numbers, town-numbers for joints like "Sandy's." Postal information, sheared down to what should be put in a "free" letter, rubs elbows with the General Orders. The whole works is corseted with a border of twelve miniature calendar sheets for 1944.

Though no microfilm publication for men overseas has seen fit to exchange with us, one very small-size sheet has nonetheless come to our attention. It's the "BBC News"—return address, A. P. O. 586, New York—54 by 8.

Recently reduced in size is Hendricks Field's "Hi-Life." It has cut its format down a third. Although Hi-Life has always presented a neat job of lithography, the new size and technical perfection are tops.

Thought we were pretty smart to get out a "WACabulary," but voluntarily took second place when we saw the column head "WACs Works" in the Fort Hancock, N. J., "Fog Horn." The possibilities of punning WAC column heads being so obvious that we at once made a survey:

Most popular is "WACivities" which appears in at least the Dale Mabry "Observer," the Baer Field "Beacon," and the Camp Pickett "News." Camp Stewart reads about "We WACs" in "Shoot 'Em Down," and Clovis AAB personnel focus on "WACidentals." Other Women's Army Corps dolings are listed in "WAC-O-Grams," in the Sedalia-Warrensburg "Troop Courier," "WACology," in the Camp Atterbury "Crier," and "WAC-y Chatter" at Fort Riley.

Elmer Davis saw fit to autograph a picture for the 54th Field Hospital, Camp Ellis, Ill., "Bed Pan," saying that he liked the "Bed Pan" because he expected to use it some day.

The Bed Pan's editor apparently questioned Army Times' sense of humor as the issue carrying the Davis autograph arrived with the accompanying letter:

"We have Elmer Davis' picture on page 1 of the Bed Pan. What we really need is more men like Mr. Davis, men with a sense of humor like his. He is a real man and we are proud of him. We also received a picture and good wishes from the Hon. Clare Booth Luce who wrote that she enjoyed our paper, the Bed Pan. The folks on the coast and in the ballet world as well as literary would have been sending us letters and pictures of congratulations... all that is due to the wonderful cooperation we all receive from our commanding officer, Major C. A. Beck, a real soldier and a gentleman."

A FIRST FLOOR barracks room was utilized for mail distribution at Camp Lee, Va. Rows of mail boxes similar to those in a regular post office were built. Then a small sliding door was made in a window, and delivery. On pay days the men show up and are paid through the sliding door, in the same way they receive their mail.



"I don't believe Elmer quite understood when we asked him to send back an oriental rug for the post's floor."

Do KP in Order To Get to Rome

WASHINGTON—Yankee trading ingenuity has solved the KP problems of two tank battalion service companies of the American Fifth Army in Italy, the War Department learned this week.

Pvt. Octave J. Bellemin, of Grand Coteau, La., did the trick for his outfit. "Our cooks were having trouble getting KPs to work around the kitchen," he said, "so I found a couple of Italian soldiers who wanted to get to Rome. I speak a little Italian, and I got them to make an agreement with us. They do all the KP chores and eat with us, and they're getting to Rome as fast as we are!"

Two Colorado soldiers, weary of rounding up GIs who'd rather fight than do kitchen duty, performed a similar service for their outfit. Pvt. John D. Moore of Grand Junction and Cpl. Lloyd Beatty of Colorado Springs found two hungry veterans of the Italian Army and entered into an unofficial but binding "international agreement" similar to that framed by Private Bellemin.

"Those fellows get up before anybody else around here," said Corporal Beatty, "and work hard all day—and you don't have to look around for them every time your back has been turned for a minute."

Radio Roundup

Bunk Fatigue Programs: (Monday, Jan. 31, through Saturday, Feb. 5, inclusive.)

CBS (all times are EWT): Monday—7 p.m., I Love a Mystery; 8 p.m., VOX Pop; 10:30 p.m., Broadway Showtime, with William Gaxton. Tuesday—8:30, American Melody Hour; 9:30 p.m., Report to the Nation. Wednesday—8:30 p.m., Dr. Christian; 11:30 p.m., Invitation to Music; 12:05 a.m., Gibson, O'Neil and Petrillo. Thursday—6 p.m., World News; 9 p.m., Major Bowes Amateurs; 12:05 a.m., the Clevelanders. Friday—8 p.m., Kate Smith Hour; 9:30 p.m., That Brewster Boy; 10:30 p.m., Stage Door Canteen, with Bert Lytell. Saturday—7 p.m., "The Man Behind the Gun"; 8:30 p.m., Inner Sanctum; 10:15 p.m., Correction, Please; 12:30 a.m., Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

NBC (all times are EFT): Monday—6:45 p.m., Lowell Thomas; 10:30 p.m., Information, Please; 11:30 p.m., Stories of Escape. Tuesday—8:30 p.m., A Date with Judy; 9 p.m., Mystery Theatre; 12:05 a.m., Roy Shield and Company. Wednesday—7:30 p.m., Schaefer Revue; 9 p.m., the Eddie Cantor Show; 12:05 a.m., Ramblings in Rhythm. Thursday—8:30 p.m., the Aldrich Family; 10:30 p.m., The March of Time. Friday—11:30 p.m., Radio City Music Hall; 12:30 a.m., Thomas Peluso and his Orchestra.

MUTUAL (all times are CWT): Monday—7:15 p.m., Ripley's Believe It or Not; 9:30 p.m., Bulldog Drummond; 11 p.m., Symphony Hour. Tuesday—8 p.m., Gabriel Heatter, news; 9:30 p.m., the Crime Files of Flamond. Wednesday—10 p.m., the Answer Man; 10:40 p.m., Elmer's Juke Box. Thursday—9:15 p.m., Dale Carnegie; 11:10 p.m., Jimmy Joy's Orchestra. Friday—8:30 p.m., Double or Nothing; 9:30 p.m., the Weird Circle. Saturday—6:45 p.m., Guest Star Theatre; 10:45 p.m., until music and news.

Wally Brown, describing his new night club to Dinah Shore, said: "We have a chorus of 60—of course some of the girls are a little younger."

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Movie Stuff

The National Board of Review recommends: "Calling Dr. Death," with Lon Chaney, Jr.; "The Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont and Gene Kelly; "Cry Havoc," with Margaret Sullivan; "The Desert Song," "The Gang's All Here," "Gung Ho," "Lost Angel," "Sing a Jingle."

Fred Allen, radio comic, stopped in at Columbia Studios where Cary Grant, Janet Blair, et al, were making "Curly."

The policeman on the door greeted him with the usual, "Who do you want to see?"

"I want to see the star of the picture," said Allen.

"Cary Grant?"

"Nope."

"Janet Blair?"

"Nope."

"I'll call Al Hall, the director."

"Look," said Fred, "I want to see the star. I want to see Curly, the dancing caterpillar. And, furthermore, I don't believe it."

This scene required no acting skill.

"Today," Director Andre De Toht told his players of the picnic grounds set of Columbia's "None Shall Escape," story of post-war trials of Nazi occupation authorities, "when we shoot this picnic sequence, remember this is after the German invasion of 1939.

"Food is scarce because the Germans have taken everything. So look at your liverwurst and salami sandwiches and the cube of butter as if they were something special and sacred."

"And he ain't kiddin'!" a voice from the rear of the stage rang out.

How'd You Feel If Questioned by Army Inspector-General

By Cpl. Leon Kauffman

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—How does a GI feel when he's being interrogated by the inspector general of the Army?

"Nervous as a cat" . . . "pretty calm," were the varying reactions of two Camp Davis men who have gone through the experience.

T/4 Frederick C. Johns, automotive section chief, 25th Ordnance Maintenance Co., was the man who had the fitters when he was questioned about his work by Maj. Gen. Virgil L. Peterson, the inspector general, during the latter's tour of inspection here last week.

"Do you think you're a good mechanic?" asked the general, who was flanked by more heavy brass in the persons of Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, commanding general of the Anti-Aircraft Command, and Brig. Gen. C. V. R. Schuyler, chief of the AAATC here.

"Y-y-e-s-s s-s-i-r," responded Johns, a little stifled under the collar.

"Why do you think you're a good mechanic?" persisted the general.

"W-e-l-l-l, s-s-i-r, I worked three years for General Motors," answered Johns.

The inspector general seemed satisfied. "Well, I imagine you are, too," he said, smiling slightly. The sergeant looked very much relieved.

The "pretty calm" guy was Cpl. Russel W. Hill, a jeep jockey of the 446th Bn. "No, I wasn't nervous. I was pretty calm," he told your reporter after his brief conversation with the general, who asked him questions about his vehicle and tools.

How do you think you'd feel, buddy? Pretty calm, or nervous as a cat!

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"I didn't mind first echelon sendin' me to second echelon, er second echelon passin' th' buck to you, but I'm damned if I'll take it back to Detroit!"

Robbie, 99th Infantry Division, Camp Maxey, Tex.



"Sir, it was your order that all persons crossin' dis post will dismount an' be reckonized."

Sgt. Bill Mauldin, 45th Division

Army Quiz

(NOTE—The Quiz questions following are based on statements and information in the recent report of General H. H. Arnold, head of the Air Forces, to the Secretary of War, which was published in Army Times of January 8. While the answers are given on page 19, further information regarding them can be obtained from the Report itself.)

1. How many American-built planes do you think have been sent, under lend-lease, to Russia up to October 31, 1943?
A. 7,000 ?
B. 5,300 ?
C. 3,800 ?

2. What body or unit is responsible for the design, testing and procurement of a new American plane, for instance the new Mustang P-51?
A. The War Department?
B. The Air Force Materiel Command?
C. The Signal Corps?

3. General Arnold says: "The average airframe weight of airplanes being produced now is . . . as great as it was a year ago. Is it—"
A. Five times?
B. Three times?
C. Twice?

4. Carrying gasoline from Assam, India, to Kunming, China, for use by planes there, the C-87 transports are able to take four tons. How much fuel do they consume in making the round trip?
A. Half a ton?
B. Three and a half tons?
C. Five tons?

5. The Air Transport Command started with a personnel of three. True? False?

6. How much gasoline would you say Air Force planes have used in combat flying on all the war fronts up to October 31, 1943?
A. 800,000 gallons?
B. A billion gallons?
C. Two billion gallons?

7. General Arnold said: "The primary objective of Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific is . . . Which would you say?"
A. To smash the Jap supply lines?
B. To advance our network of air bases deep into the Japanese perimeter?
C. To cripple the Jap air force and navy?

8. Up to October 31, planes of the American Air Force, operating on all war fronts, had made a quarter million combat sorties. How much ammunition do you think had been used?
A. Five million rounds?
B. 20 million?
C. 40 million?

9. General Arnold says: "The refinements of skip bombing as used in the Bismarck Sea battle were worked out in . . . Which of the following?"
A. Washington?
B. The Tactical Air Force Centers in Florida?
C. The attacks on Guadalcanal?

10. The cost of permanent construction to house soldiers averages over \$1,000 per man. The Air Force leased some 500 hotels, such as at Miami and Atlantic City, for temporary housing for airmen in training. Would you say the annual overall cost per man in these leased facilities was—
A. \$550?
B. \$372?
C. \$119?
(See "ANSWERS," Page 19)

Portable Coffee Roasters Assure Favorite Drink

WASHINGTON—The American soldier's appetite for coffee is being satisfied all over the world by portable combination roasters and grinders specially developed for the Quartermaster Corps, the War Department announces.

The use of the new machines at overseas bases has saved large quantities of strategic steel and tin, and also tons of shipping space. It makes it possible for soldiers to receive coffee of full flavor and aroma, even though they may be 10,000 miles from the nearest coffee plantation.

More Killed In Industry Than In Battle, OWI Says

WASHINGTON—More workers have been killed in United States industrial plants from Pearl Harbor to January 1 than the soldiers and sailors killed in battle during the same time, it was pointed out by the OWI this week.

Industrial casualties in that period totaled 37,600 killed, 7,500 more than the military dead; 210,000 permanently disabled and 4,500,000 temporarily disabled, or 60 times the number of military personnel wounded and missing.

The Mess Line

From life's book of tears and laughter
I've gained this bit of lore:
I'd rather have a 'morning after,
Than never have a night before.

Have you seen Lucille's new evening gown yet?
No. What does it look like?
Well, in most places it looks a bit like Lucille.

And then there was the GI who went into a bar optimistically and came out misty optically.

There was an old boozier named Bright
Who drank rum from morning till night.

When we asked him the trick
He replied with a hic:
"I just loosen my belt when I'm tight."

Our grandmothers believed that there was a destiny which shaped our ends, but the modern girl places more faith in a girdle.

On a crowded train, a little boy was sniffing repeatedly and loudly. A haughty matron finally asked him, "Have you a handkerchief?"

"Yeh," replied the offender, "but my mother won't let me lend it to strangers."

Dogs in Siberia are the fastest in the world because the trees are so far apart.

Among the sights
That don't amuse
Are bulgy dames
In girl hair-dos.

A modern maiden's prayer:
"Dear Lord, bring him back safe,
sound, and single."

Clement Now CO At Pine Camp

PINE CAMP, N. Y.—Col. Lucius B. Clement, commanding officer of Madison Barracks, assumed command of Pine Camp this week, succeeding Brig. Gen. Madison Pearson, who served here since Oct. 1. General Pearson has been assigned to Ft. Dix, N. J.

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The contract for the project has been awarded to a combined group of well-known contractors, The Army, The Navy and the Marines, who have heretofore been independent operators but who have consolidated their efforts and have demonstrated their ability to complete the project in the shortest possible time. The prime contractors have in turn sublet portions of the work to other contractors known as the United Nations. The merit of the work of these sub-contractors is well recognized in other parts of the world, particularly in Russia and North Africa.

Preliminary work on the project was started in 1942 by Major General James Doolittle, ably assisted by several members of the Army Air Force and the United States Navy. It is contemplated that the work started by this group will be continued until the entire city is exterminated.

These bonds, issued in either registered or coupon form, are negotiable instruments, and are commonly referred to in financial circles as United States War Bonds. They are offered by prospectus only, which prospectus is to be found in the conscience of every true and loyal American citizen.

BY LT. (J. G.) EDWARD T. VOLZ, USN.

Courtesy of Investment Dealers' Digest

Ready On The Right . . .

Maybe you won't believe it, Joe, but the office of the coordinator of fisheries says that Americans are enjoying such delicacies as whaleburgers. We'll take ours with mustard, onion—and a grain of salt.

Noa, a native washerman, left a group of South Pacific Island marines speechless when he settled an argument by stating the height of the Empire State Building was 1,250 feet. Proven right, Noa explained, "I am good reader."

Leo Lenane is mayor of Quincy, Ill., and proprietor of a brewer—but Mayor Leo caught it when he got home. He tore a hole in his trousers while helping to ease the labor shortage by delivering beer.

Special permission must be obtained for the singing of "Horst Wessel," Nazi anthem, in Germany. The reason: Too many anti-Nazi parodies were being sung to the tune.

Born 20 years too soon—Students of Upper Darby High School, Pa., must make a sacrifice. The shortage of teachers and paper forces them to do without their mid-year examinations.

"You might as well, dear. You'll be handling the purse strings from now on, anyway," he said. She handed over the money for the marriage license to the Springfield, Ill., clerk.

Frank Mosley admitted to the Tulsa, Okla., clerk that he had packed 1000 pennies in a bucket of molasses to make up his weekly alimony payment to his wife. "For 40 bucks a month I ought to have some fun," he said. He got it—the judge made him dig them out.

David Merritt, Washington Negro, hurled a burning stove at another man, missed and set fire to his house. The fire department, responding, ran into a taxi. Merritt was charged with assault with a dangerous weapon—to wit, the stove.

Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt di Cicco complained that she couldn't make a go on the \$135,000 she received a year. Eighth Air Force men asked her income \$2.05—the 5 cents is to be used for coffee.

SOLDIER SHOWS

"Give me a thousand men who are entertained, rather than ten thousand who have had no entertainment."
Gen. John J. Pershing.

In this column the Entertainment Section of the Special Services Division contributes items on soldier shows which are in some way interesting or outstanding. Perhaps in these items you may find a suggestion which will be helpful to you in producing your show.

OVER HERE

Up-to-Date Charley
CAMP CARSON, Colo.—Charley's Aunt. This perennial oldster was given a GI facial and bounded across the stage once again to arouse the risibilities of Kit Carson's great-grandchildren in kahki. The scene of action took place at such familiar haunts as Broadmoor, the Antlers and Camp Carson. Joe Donkes found the transfer welcome. Shake the moths from any old garment and give it a good job of renovation, and it's fit to wear again!

Yule Tydings
GULFPORT FIELD, Miss.—Christmas on the Front. This dramatic panorama, sponsored by the Chaplains' Corps, with settings by the 38th Sub Depot, lighted and costumed by the Gulf Park College, featured a background of 100 men singing the season's praises.

OVER THERE

Australia
Riding high, wide and handsome a perambulatory troupe put the "v" in variety shows by performing on the back of a jeep, on a natural round, or on a portable stage. Proving agile and talented these Jeepsters juggled jokes and live to faded GIs (excuse the "jay"-talking, please) with a button buster called "Jeep Peeps." Not content with jeep jaunts, the bushmen also organized a Little Theatre group and introduced Papa Vanderhoff and his hooney household in "You Can't Take It With You." The Sunday night "GI Jamboree" in a large circus tent was another good showman's hunch and put the boys "Down Under" on top of the entertainment heap.

Report From the Solomons

"Munda Follies": Proving that necessity is the mother of invention, the producer and his assistants built a stage framed by 18-foot ridge poles with a red scallop border hanging from the overhead horizontal pole and used mattress covers sewed together for a curtain. The curtain was hung on grenade rings with a typewriter ribbon spool and two wheels from plane wing flaps for pulleys. Pyramid poles painted red made the wings ornamented with two cavorting follies girls done in silver.

To light this ingenious setup, four spots were made with fruit cans, painted red and mounted on tripods which come with movie screens; two floods and the foots were made with cracker cans. A portable generator furnished the juice for light and the sound system.

The opening chorus was based on the familiar tune, "Left-Right, I Left My Girl Behind Me" and danced and sung by four hussies resplendent in GI shorts dyed lavender with grape juice, with the legs gathered up with a surgical bandage tied in a bow and topped with a waistband painted with red oil paint. Telephone wires, braided and painted silver made a halter to which were sewn two painted cardboard cones covered with yellow cloth to make false fronts. Hats were made with office folders painted red with tassels hanging from the top.

This surged into a blackout called "About Face" with a corporal and a second lieutenant the dramatic personae. The chorlines came from the corp's "Sirring" the officious shavetail as the Japs sniped at them the lieutenant almost blowing a fuse for fear that the "Sons of Heaven" would pick him off because he was an officer.

A song, "Anna from Lianna," filled the breach between this blackout and a streamlined version of "He Ain't Done Right By Our Nell."

A band session led into "Messing Through Channels," sketch lampooning the highly venerated Army game of official prestidigitatation. Next were special lyrics to "You're in the Army Now" and a patter song using the names of places where the myopic, buck-toothed Tojos dig. The finale was a number captioned "Now 'Em Down" based on the music to "Buckle Down." The payoff was a cinnamated majorette in a costume composed of a T shirt pinned between the legs and accented with epaulets, a cardboard hat sporting an eagle, white gloves and red jungle shoes!

AT CAMP LEE, Va., a "collapsible" bowling alley was built on the floor of the gymnasium, with the runway on one side and the board wall on the other side for gutters.

Book Notes

FROM HELL TO BREAKFAST by Carl Olsson. The MacMillan Co., New York City. \$2.50.

"It is always an inspiring thing to watch men who know their job properly" according to a crew member of H.M.S. Campbelltown, the aged destroyer that rammed and destroyed the St. Nazaire dry docks. His story of the Campbelltown and the fifteen other first-hand accounts in "From Hell to Breakfast" prove the British men—sailors, aviators, and home defense—know their jobs and do them with maximum efficiency and intelligence. The stories, told by men closest to the action recounted, are stark and straightforward, surprisingly impersonal and therefore the more real. Carl Olsson, who collected and edited the stories, is an accredited war correspondent with London's "Illustrated."

"The Ten Commandments" — Short novels of Hitler's war against the moral code. Simon and Schuster, New York City. \$3.00.

Armin L. Robinson, the Austrian publisher, requested ten world-famous authors each to write a short novel demonstrating the basic immorality of the Nazi doctrine. Each author took as his text one of the Ten Commandments. The novels, all but one, are present-day tales of what happens when the principles of Christianity and humanity are basely denied and refuted.

Jules Romains in "Thou Shalt Not Kill" tells the story of a sensitive professor of romance languages who, torn from his comfortable dream world of art, is forced to imprison and personally kill his beloved French colleague.

Louis Bromfield's heroine Greti in "Thou Shalt Not Covet" runs the gamut from a fresh healthy child to a brittle, self-sufficient tart—the result of the beast-like "kill or be killed" Nazi philosophy.

In "The Ten Commandments" you will find the Norwegians, the Dutch, the French, the Jews—all bearing the indignities and refined torture of Nazi degradation with indomitable spirit and uncrushable belief in the moral right.

Between the lines one gains a deeper understanding of the Nazi mind, the German people who "envy Britain her power, America her wealth, France her civilization. . . They want to take them by force—things which can only be earned. . . The Germans' pitiful desire to be loved and socially accepted knows only one means of fulfillment—brute force.

"The Ten Commandments" give deep insight into the psychology of the conqueror and the conquered. The authors who contributed to this fine collection are: Thomas Mann, Rebecca West, Franz Werfel, John Erskine, Bruno Frank, Jules Romains, Andre Maurois, Sigurd Undset, Hendrik Willem Van Loon and Louis Bromfield.

"Far on the Ringing Plains" by George Rodger. The MacMillan Co., New York City. \$3.00.

George Rodger has been photographing the war for Time and Life since 1940. As an accredited war correspondent he covered 75,000 miles from West Africa to Burma, hitting almost every whistle stop in between. In "Far on the Ringing Plains" he gives a very real and detailed account of his travels which makes arm-chair adventurers taste the sand and shiver in the cold.

Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

"there is not sufficient plane space to carry all letters to and from home," and the volume of mail is expected to increase as more men are sent overseas.

During debate over the measure in the Senate it was revealed that the War Department has requested states to limit the size of their absentee ballots to eight-tenths of an ounce. It has been estimated that one three-ounce ballot would displace 1200 V-mail letters.

Singling out provisions in the bill requiring priority to be given soldier voting material, Stimson said it would be hard enough to transport the lightweight, small-sized Federal ballots to be carried by air in bulk.

"But it is a very different matter to require this priority as to many individual mailings of bulky state balloting material over several weeks or months," Stimson added.

"And as this provision is applicable to the state primaries, instead of merely to the general elections, such priority carriage would thus additionally extend from February to October (when the last state primary is held).

"It would be the judgment of the military authorities that to give such priority over official and unofficial communications would interfere with the effective prosecution of the war."

Stimson closed his letter with the statement that the "uninterrupted receipt of home mail by soldiers overseas is of the utmost importance."

Do You Know Any of These?

The LOCATORS have requests for the addresses of the following officers' wives. Send any that you may know to Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Amos T. Akerman (Thelma) (Col., CE).
Mrs. Daniel Boone (Rub) (Maj., Inf.).
Mrs. Howard C. Bowman (Col., FA).
Mrs. Gerald C. Brant (Capt.).
Mrs. Clarence E. Bright (WO).
Mrs. E. H. J. Carus (Jan) (Col., Cav.).
Mrs. Ralph A. Colby (Cap.).
Mrs. C. Elms (Gene) (Col., QMC).
Mrs. Harvey R. Fraser (Jean) (Lt. Col., CE).
Mrs. Neville Crow (Capt.).
Mrs. Alexander Haft (Blanche) (col.).
Mrs. Benjamin Hart (Doris) (Maj.).
Mrs. John R. Hughes (Lt. Col.).
Mrs. George A. Jacquemart (Lorna) (Capt.).
Mrs. Duane Kunde (Eleanor) (Capt.).
Mrs. John J. Lane (Dot) (Lt. Col., CAC).
Mrs. Clyde W. Lyon (Clara) (Maj., FA).
Mrs. Henry H. Marsden (Mary Jane) (Cap., Inf.).
Mrs. Glen Murphy (Anita) (Lt. AAC).
Mrs. Darrow Menohar (Sue) (Lt. Col., Cav., deceased).
Mrs. Albert Rheit Nicholson (Virginia) (Lt.).
Mrs. Maxie Noble (Col.).
Mrs. Frank Joyce (Lucetia) (Col., FA).
Mrs. Joseph R. Sarnoski (Lt., AC).
Mrs. W. S. Stone (Dolores) (Maj., Inf.).
Mrs. Wm. H. Sosisson, Jr. (Pauline) (Maj.).
Mrs. A. H. Rogers (Alice) (Col.).
Mrs. Hector Truly (Mimi) (Maj., Inf.).
Mrs. John E. Walker (Hazel) (Col.).
Mrs. Harry E. Wilson (Col., AAF).

To Overseas

(Continued from Page 1)

cently inducted men with physical handicaps, enlisted men with less than 12 months service in fixed installations in the United States.

Administrative Officers Out

Readjustments will also be required in officer personnel as administrative requirements in this country decrease and overseas requirements increase. There are many officers over 38 years of age for whom no suitable assignments are available or in prospect either at domestic or overseas installations or establishments. In some instances, the jobs for which such officers were called to active duty or appointed from civil life have been completed. In others, their specific assignments have been eliminated.

Army commanders have been notified that the retention of such officers on active duty is no longer necessary or desirable in the public interest. Therefore, if they cannot be reassigned they must be recommended for relief from active duty. Final decision in each case will be made by the War Department.

Officers over 38 whose retention is not essential to the war effort may request relief from active duty. Officers commissioned in the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, or the Army of the United States, will return to inactive status when recommended for relief, and temporary appointments held by these officers in the Army of the United States will be retained. Officers placed on inactive status will be subject to recall if their services are required by a change in the military situation.

Quiz Answers

(See "Army Quiz," Page 19)

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. B.
5. True. General Arnold says it started with only two officers and a clerk in a small room.
6. C.
7. B.
8. C.
9. B.
10. C. The Arnold report says \$119.

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BUILD and fly your own motorcycle powered monoplane. Easy, cheap. Tested plans, guaranteed, \$1.00. Aerotech, Dearborn, Michigan.

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ATTENTION AMERICANS!

BILL JACK Calling

We appeal to the men and women of America working with hands and brains in behalf of the war effort and facing the same problems of postwar jobs.

We, too, are opposed to excessive profits BUT the order made by the War Department Price Adjustment Board will make it impossible for us and thousands of other plants to survive. Below is a condensed profit and loss statement showing what the results of the enforcement of the Price Adjustment Board's order will be, and the basis upon which we offer to settle. If the Board's order is carried out, we will be renegotiated out of business.

All our profits are earmarked for labor and materials so that our Associates and returning service men may be guaranteed a minimum of 40 hours work per week during the postwar period, at no reduction in present pay standards; they are fighting for better jobs, not bread lines and WPA.

If you agree in principle with the telegram below, write or wire your Senator and Congressman to amend or repeal the Renegotiation Statute in order to preserve a government for the people and by the people. We do not believe that Americans want an autocratic authority vested in the hands of a Price Adjustment Board to discriminate at will. What is your future?

JACK & HEINTZ, Inc. — Results of Renegotiation and Proposal made by Company — For Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 1942

	Determination by War Department Price Adjustment Board		Settlement Proposed by Company	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Sales	\$23,357,599.98	100.00%	\$23,357,599.98	100.00%
Cost of Sales and Expenses	15,374,346.19	65.82	15,374,346.19	65.82
Net Profit Before Federal Taxes on Income	\$ 7,983,253.79	34.18%	\$ 7,983,253.79	34.18%
Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes	4,233,356.73	26.69	4,233,356.73	26.69
Net Profit After Federal Taxes on Income but Before Renegotiation of War Contracts	\$ 1,749,897.06	7.49%	\$ 1,749,897.06	7.49%
Refund Determined by War Department Price Adjustment Board under Renegotiation Act and Refund Proposed by Company	\$7,000,000.00		\$4,791,821.04	
Less: Credit for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes paid on Amount of Refund	5,247,276.71	1,752,723.29	3,592,001.57	1,199,819.47
Profit and Loss after Federal Taxes on Income and Renegotiation Reserved for Post War Reconversion	\$ 2,826.23*	.01%*	\$ 550,077.59	2.35%

*Indicates Loss.

(This leaves nothing for reserves for post war jobs)

(This is what Company wants to put in reserve for post war jobs)

The Post War refund of excess profits taxes payable December 31st of the second full calendar year following the cessation of hostilities, would amount to \$11,059.20 under the determination proposed by the War Department Price Adjustment Board and \$25,941.72 under the settlement

proposed by the Company. Due to the deferred payment of such refund the financial requirements of post war conversion will not be relieved thereby. The net profit after Federal Taxes on Income, but before Renegotiation of War Contracts is based upon an audit report made by Ernst & Ernst, Accountants, as adjusted by The Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The telegram below was sent Dec. 7, 1943 to every Congressman and Senator in Washington by the men and women Associates working in the 6 Jack & Heintz plants in Cleveland, Ohio

MSSG LONG GRAM—DEC. 7, 1943—10:15 A.M.

SENATOR WALTER F. GEORGE—CHAIRMAN SENATE FINANCE COMM. SENATE OFFICE BLDG.—WASHINGTON, D. C.

We, the 7,400 associates of Jack and Heintz Inc., have kept ourselves informed upon federal laws and the administration of them as they affect the future operations of this particular enterprise and of American labor and industry in general.

We 7,400 have over 30,000 dependents and our sphere of influence reaches literally hundreds of thousands of others, not to mention the 125,000,000 Americans who are listening to hear how the nation's experiments in bureaucracy turn out. Also 342 of our associates are now in the Armed Forces and hundreds of us fought in the First World War. Some of our associates already have given their lives for our American way of life.

We believe that free enterprise must be protected and survive or the \$300,000,000,000 the war will cost and the lives of Americans lost will have been spent in vain. We are against the socialization of industry in any form.

We appeal to you, Senator, and to your associates to weigh this communication carefully and to repeal, or at least amend, the Renegotiation Act, for as it stands today, it tends to destroy free enterprise, penalize efficiency, and increase production costs, and it is likely to be a factor in bringing on a national catastrophe. Certainly it is now threatening us in our jobs. We believe the Internal Revenue Act is all that is needed to tax so-called excess profits.

Our company and all industry should be allowed, yes, forced to set up reserves out of profits to provide for labor's and the service men's employment on a 40-hour week during the postwar reconversion period. These reserves also should provide for retooling the factories. This will avoid putting us on a postwar WPA or an unwanted dole system.

Our management tells us all profits after taxes will be used for postwar employment, labor and materials only, and no dividends to stockholders will be paid, but we understand present renegotiators have proposed to take away nearly all profit after taxes. In our case, we think five to ten per cent on dollar value of output after taxes is the minimum reserve which ought to be set up. These reserves should be invested in Government Bonds until used.

We are willing to work twelve hours each day, seven days a week, at eighty per cent of our physical capacity, and we believe we are directly helping to win this war, as we are producing way ahead of schedule the most necessary of all instruments, without which no combat airplane can fly: automatic pilots and accessories, gyro flight instruments, electric combination inertia and direct cranking starters, and 300 Amp. generators, etc.

Our long hours and hard work have made it possible for the company voluntarily to reduce original contract prices to the Government some \$37,000,000 on orders received of about \$262,000,000. This is four times the Government's investment of \$9,000,000 in plant and equipment leased to the company.

Therefore we believe as loyal Americans we should have serious consideration at your hands. Won't you please see to it that the Renegotiation Act does not rob us of our jobs or destroy this company.

(SIGNED) The 7,400 War Workers of Jack & Heintz Inc.
of the Great Lakes Area of Northern Ohio
By Stewards and Shop Committeemen of Local 439.
International Association of Machinists

George J. Birus
Sophie O. Fahey
Joseph R. Hudock
John C. Brady

Ronald Mayse
Carl Shields
Leonard C. Laux
Richard J. Posta

Herman M. Haase, Chief Steward
Don Mikosell
George Schwenkel
Elmer R. Vaneek
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Carl Wm. Ertmann
Harry Prohaska
Thomas R. Wade

BUY MORE BONDS... "Jahco Associates Are Buying War Bonds Until It Hurts"